

Intimations.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1997.

Sold by all Chemists.

"Busy Bee," the Journal."

respect due to his birth.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. (12)

Hongkong, 1st February, 1907.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

The following PORTS and SHERRIES bottled in Europe have been especially selected and procured from the celebrated Firm of

C. G. SANDEMAN SONS & CO.

London, Oporto and Xeres.

PORTS.

	Per Case.
DOURO	\$15.00
OLD TAWNY	18.00
INVALID	18.00
ESTRELLA	24.00
FIVE DIAMOND	27.00
VERY OLD TAWNY	42.00
OLDEST & FINEST	50.00

SHERRIES.

	Per Case.
LIGHT DRY	\$13.00
SOLERA	18.00
VERY PALE DRY	18.00
FULL GOLDEN	21.00
PALE DRY NUTTY	24.00
FINE OLD BROWN	36.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, AGENTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. (3)

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 4, Cross Street, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

OUR LITTLE ONES.

Our readers will remember that on Thursday last we reproduced, in these columns, an extract from the *Singapore Free Press*, giving particulars of the arrangements made by which the children were to be enabled to participate in a view of all that was to be seen of the "pomp and pageantry" to be put in evidence on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and their daughter, Princess Patricia, to the Southern Colony. A perusal of that paragraph must put before the minds of all how entirely, and even unfairly, the children of this Colony are ignored on occasions of this sort. All kinds of arrangements are made for the elders—decorated stands, to which a ticket, to be had for the asking, if of sufficiently high position, will admit them—but what of the children? We do not mean the children of the pampered Peck, who can go in under their mothers' wings where they list, and none to say them nay. But what of the thousands of school-children, orphans and otherwise, who have no wings to creep under from which vantage points to see the best that is to be seen? It is these children that should be considered, because, in the vast majority of cases, it is they who will form the Foreign Population of the Colony in the time to come, and it is now that they should be afforded every opportunity of witnessing shows and pageants such as, perhaps, it may never fall to their lot to witness again, while the "Children of the Peak" will, no doubt, on their final return home of their parents, never re-visit this Colony, but will see in the homeland what those permanently settled here are deprived from seeing. When the

Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, the only son and brother of our coming Royal guests, stayed with us, what was done for the children? As usual, nothing! Now that His Britannic Majesty King Edward VII's brother is coming to us, perhaps, for the last time, and thus the last opportunity may be given of seeing one so near the British Throne, the sight of whom proves and brings before the minds of the young more forcibly than all pictures or chapters in history can do, the fact that "the King" is a reality, and not merely a name, are they, then, these little ones, to be once again left entirely to the provisions being made for their elders to enjoy to the full the sight of all that there is to be seen? Surely, it is not to be so, for it cannot be said that it is too late to erect a special children's stand from which they may obtain a good view of at least one or other of the functions to take place. Few will have forgotten that the first entertainment given by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, after his arrival to take up the reins of office, was one for the children. Let them be remembered now. With all deference we commend this suggestion to the committees having the matter in hand.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN expert sets the Java sugar crop last year at 16,660,831 piculs, against 16,322,327 piculs in 1905.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Wednesday, the 6th February, to be observed as a public holiday in the Colony.

AN amended list of all authorized architects under section 7 of The Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, is published in the *Gazette*.

IN California there is general indignation because the Federal Government has sanctioned the admission of 700 Japanese labourers for railway purposes.

MR. H. L. Fletcher has been appointed engineer surveyor for private steam-launches under 60 tons, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. F. Carmichael.

THE Peak Range will be open on Sunday morning, the 3rd February, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. for any members desiring to practice at the 200 yards range.

MESSRS. R. O. Hutchison and D. W. Truman, Cadets, and T. H. King, Police probationer, passed their final examinations in Cantonese on the 18th January.

MR. Vovitch has been appointed consul for Germany at Hongkong in succession to Dr. Friederich Kruger, and His Majesty's exequatur has been issued to him.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending January 12 amounted to 23,377.29 tons and the sales during the period to 18,609.39 tons.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 15 of 1906, entitled an Ordinance to amend The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1851.

WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, will be kept as a Bank holiday in the Colony. His Excellency the Governor has further appointed Thursday, the 14th February, to be observed also as a public holiday.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. B. Ogle, R.E., to be his Extra Aide-de-Camp with the local rank of Captain from the 24th ult., vice Lieutenant H. W. T. Smith, Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, resigned on leaving the Colony.

A REUTER despatch in the *Singapore Free Press* states that the assailant of Mr. Whiteley is still alive. He alleges that he is a son of Whiteley, but the family deny that he is known to them. The murder followed on a stormy interview with the deceased man which took place in a room. The shop was crowded at the time, but was soon cleared and closed.

U. S. S. *Chattanooga*, now at anchor in Manila Bay, has broken the record on long distance wireless telegraphy in Uncle Sam's navy, reports the *Cablenews*. While coming down the coast of China, the flagship *West Virginia*, which was lying at Cavite 625 miles away, was called up. Upon receiving the wireless Admiral Brownson answered back: "Come into anchorage in the morning." The *Chattanooga* replied: "We can't; we are off the coast of Formosa." The admiral, who was taken completely by surprise because of the remarkable clearness of the dispatch at such long range, forwarded the following message to the *Chattanooga*: "We thought you were just outside the harbour."

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals—
S. B. Dhabha (to be placed on fixed deposit).....\$500
Poultry Guild.....200
Kwong Shui Boating House.....130
Rong Meat Guild.....100
Pork Guild (Central Market).....100
Sandalwood Dancers' Guild.....75
Mat Baga Guild.....75
E. E. Telegraph Co.....25
Benjamin, Kelly and Potts.....25
A. V. Apat.....25
Dr. G. H. Bateson Wright.....25
(S. H. Michael).....15
Mrs. Ho Tung.....10
Fresh Fish Guild.....10
Cheung Chao.....10

THE ROYAL VISIT.

REVISED OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

By courtesy of the Colonial Secretary we are favoured with the following revised programme—

WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1907.
S.S. *Delhi* due to arrive at 9 a.m. Their Excellencies the Governor and General Officer Commanding will go on board on the ship's arrival.

Their Royal Highnesses will land at Blake Pier at 10 a.m. A Guard of Honour of the 129th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluchis will be furnished.

An Address of Welcome from the Community will be presented.

Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Government House at 10.45 a.m., the streets being lined by troops. At 11.30 a.m. Their Royal Highnesses will unveil Statues of His Majesty the King and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Hongkong Volunteer Troop will provide an escort.

Their Royal Highnesses will lunch at Government House at 1 p.m.

At 3.30 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses will be present at a Chinese Theatrical Performance at the Ko Shing Theatre.

At 5.30 p.m. His Royal Highness will receive a Masonic Address.

Their Royal Highnesses will dine at Government House at 8 p.m., and a Reception will be held at 10 p.m. A Guard of Honour of the Middlesex Regiment will be furnished.

THURSDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1907.
His Royal Highness will inspect the troops of the Garrison and lunch with the Officers of the 129th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluchis.

Their Royal Highnesses will be entertained at Dinner by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

FRIDAY, THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1907.
His Royal Highness will inspect defences.

Their Royal Highnesses will be entertained at Dinner by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, South China.

At 10.00 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses will leave for Canton, in a special River steamer.

SUNDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

Their Royal Highnesses will leave Canton in the early morning and leave at midday in the s.s. *Delta* for Singapore.

ON Sunday last the Japanese freight steamer *Ujima Maru*, Captain Kano, put into Manila harbour in distress, days from Samarang, Java. She was en route to Japan with a cargo of sugar when part of her running machinery broke, necessitating the changing of her course to Manila. She had to proceed under a low head of steam and weathered several squalls and head winds en route, bringing her into port after 12 days from Samarang. Captain Kano believed that his vessel could be repaired and be able to proceed on her journey Thursday or Friday.

THE boatman, who was seen staggering along Connaught Road Central on Friday afternoon last week, and who was alleged to be insane, having on several occasions, after heavy drinking, threatened to kill his wife, was adjudged to be of sound mind by medical officers. The boatman, Tak Tso, was charged, with being drunk and incapable on the public street and on lewdness of the man's queer behaviour. Mr. Hazland ordered him to be placed under observation for a week. The result of the observation was given in Court, this morning. His Worship said accused had been in goal for a week, which was sufficient punishment, and discharged him with a caution.

It is not often that a coolie convicted of an offence calling for a sojourn in the stocks has a valid and reasonable, or good and sufficient excuse to adduce as to why he should not be publicly exposed to the dreaded wooden structure. But when a coolie named Leung Shing, who was banished in July, 1904, and who, inadvertently, no doubt, meandered back into this Colony, and was arrested as a "trespasser," he was, in the natural order of things, placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy, this morning. He admitted the heinous offence of returning from banishment—not because he was truthful, honest or inclined to save the time of the Court, but because, in the face of the overwhelming evidence against him, he could not do otherwise. Then came the sentence—the usual twelve months' hard labour, but the exposure in the stocks was not ordered because the man set up the successful plea that he was suffering from beri-beri!

It will be remembered that a boatman was charged by the manager of Messrs. A. S. Watson's Aerated-water Factory with disobedience, and was remanded. The case was again called on before Mr. F. A. Hazland, at the Magistracy, this morning when evidence was given for the prosecution that the defendant received orders at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday last to take certain goods over to Kowloon in the Company's boat. Finding, late in the afternoon, there were no signs either of the defendant or of the boat, the manager of the Factory boarded the Company's launch and went in search of the missing craft. Eventually he found the latter, and the coolie in charge was gibberingly discharging cargo, which he had received from a steamer for transportation to Kowloon, and which was not the property of his recognized employers. The miscreant blandly admitted his fault, but looked somewhat less bland when the magistrate pronounced "52s, or 2 years." He paid his fine, however.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Six persons—a mother and her baby and four men—were killed, and two others—a man and a woman—seriously burned or otherwise badly injured in a fire which broke out at No. 3, Tung Lo Lane, shortly after five o'clock, this morning. Tung Lo Lane, a lane situated a little to the west of the old Harbour Office, has been the scene of many a disastrous fire, and as far as our memory goes it is seldom that a fire breaks out in that locality without involving some loss of life.

House No. 3 is a three-storeyed building. The ground floor was used as a shop and the floors above as dwelling places. The blaze started somewhere on the first floor and gradually worked its way to the top of the building, the flames shutting out all means of escape down the main stairway. It was some considerable time after the fire had started that the brigade arrived, in charge of Chief Inspector Baker. "The awkward position of Tung Lo Lane, as far as the look-out at the Fire Brigade Station is concerned was the cause of the late arrival of the brigade," said a fireman this morning. However that may be, the entire building was enveloped in flames when the firemen got to the scene.

"They saw at once that it was useless to make any attempt to save the burning building and steps were taken to keep the adjoining buildings from taking fire. The heat was intense, but the courageous fire-fighters remained at their posts, fighting the flames as best they could under the circumstances, never for a moment thinking that six lives—as far as is known up to the present—were in danger. In an hour after the arrival of the brigade the flames seemed to have been partly subdued and by seven o'clock the fire was extinguished, leaving the house entirely gutted.

After the fire a man and a woman were found lying in the backyard at the rear of the building. They were severely injured and were believed to have jumped from the top floor of the house into the backyard when they found the fire approaching them and the chances of escape nil. Ambulances were called for and they were removed to hospital, but it is not expected that either will live. A search among the debris was then made and six charred bodies were found. These were taken to the mortuary for identification. The origin of the fire is still a mystery and the damage, it is said, will run into thousands. The police have taken charge of the premises and are investigating the matter.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

A SIGNAL SUCCESS.

To judge by the stream of arrivals, and the rapid filling of the rooms prepared as Reception and Dancing Halls, in the City Hall last night, but a very small minority of the invitations issued for our "Citizen Soldiers' Ball" would appear to have been unresponded to. From the moment of entering the Hall everything indicated that the function about to be held was distinctly a military one, and, as everybody knows, the military know how to entertain when they set their minds to it. Even if they are but "Volunteer" military. Pioneered by such experienced members of committees as the following, could it be doubted that the Ball would be the unequalled success it proved? The indefatigable workers were: Dance Committee—President, Major A. Chapman; Hon. Secretary, Lieut. J. T. Haydon; Last Secretary, Corp. A. E. Wright. Supper and Wines—Lieut. M. S. Northcote and Serg. Majors Rodger, Andrew and Logan, and Capt. Bides and Pelley. Decoration—Capt. Cyke, Serg. Major Gloyd, Staff Serg. Avenall, Sergs. Henderson and Bevan, Gunners Sorby and Quick. Invitation—Captain H. Macdonald, G. P. Lamert and T. Skinner. Clock and Card Room—Capt. Macdonald, Lieut. Forsyth and Ross; Trooper Dowling, and Sapper Frost. Dancing and Music—Captains W. Armstrong and Wood, and Serg. Murphy. These gentlemen could not but have been gratified with the result of their labours for which their deserve the greatest credit. Given really seasonable weather, a large ballroom, perfect floor, ideal music, that, coming from a band that knows how to inspire the feet of Terpischoreans to perpetual motion, leaves nothing to be desired in that direction—pretty faces, good dancers, and everyone in the best of good humour what can the heart of man or woman desire more as concomitants to an evening's thorough enjoyment? Surely nothing, and these the eight hundred odd guests and hosts had in fullest measure last night. Nothing was left undone that could have been done, and if the scheme of decorations reminded us of "War, bloody war," in this season of peace what could have been more in keeping with the fitness of things? The muzzles of guns were much in evidence, while the miniature fort at the top of the main staircase was a work of art. But gaiety was not wanting, and was used profusely, while the decorative bunting was displayed to fine advantage, especially at the head of the stairs where hung the Volunteer colours, supported on either side by the Union Jack; on which a search-light, specially prepared at the Volunteer Headquarters, played with fine effect. The banner of the corps, with the motto adopted by our citizen defenders *Nulli in Paria*, above the miniature fort made a fine showing, and elicited much admiration. The Band of the Middlesex Regiment supplied the music, and all who have heard that band, which has been with us but such a short time, know how irascible are its strains in *la musique de la danse*. From start to finish the success was a pronounced success, and hearty congratulations are due to all concerned in securing this success.

VESSELS arriving in the Channel ports on 25th ult. were completely ice-mantled. There have been deaths from the cold in the streets of Paris. The Italian lakes and the Venetian canals are frozen over—*Rivier*.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

MID-CHINA FAMINE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 31st January.
A deputy has arrived here from Kiangnan with orders from H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, to solicit subscriptions towards the fund for the relief of the famine-stricken people of that province. The deputy called on H. E. Chow yesterday afternoon, and reported his arrival here. It is expected that the Canton people will subscribe liberally to the deserved fund to help their unfortunate compatriots.

PROMOTION.

Chang Wing, the present Magistrate of Heungshan, has been appointed to the Magistracy of Namhoi, in place of the present Magistrate, Yu u Kwan, who will be appointed to another more advantageous position. Lan Hing Tong has been appointed to be the Magistrate of Pan Yu District, *vice* Chang Wan I, who also is appointed to another post.

THE WEATHER.

The weather in Canton for the last few days has been very cold and bleak. On the 28th instant, it was raining all day, with violent thunder during the greater part of the day; it is reported that several persons have been killed by lightning.

THE RAILWAY.

The Seventy-two Guilds and the Yuet-han Railway Company have petitioned Viceroy Chow, the Tartar-General, the Viceroy of the Jiang Hu, and the Ministry of Posts and Communications, and have telegraphed to H. E. Viceroy Shum, pointing out the advisability of recognizing the Hongkong merchants, who have deposited their capital in Hongkong banks as rightful shareholders of the Yuet-han Railway Company, and also asked their views as to the depositing of the company's capital in some of the banks in Hongkong.

A USEFUL FIND.

1st February.
H. E. Chang Pat-ze, Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, has discovered in the district of Weichow a kind of sand suitable for manufacturing glass, and has reported to the Viceroy his discovery. H. E. Chow is very pleased with his report and told him to take steps to turn the useful material into manufactured article at an early date.

THE WEATHER.

Owing to the cold weather the beggars are necessarily in need of help in both clothing and food. The good folks of the different hospitals are now distributing cotton clothing and rice to the beggars in various places here.

FRENCH HOSPITAL.

Yesterday when the Viceroy paid a visit to the French Hospital, he found that a soldier who was seriously wounded during a hot pursuit of robbers some time ago, is now greatly improved under the attendance of the doctors of the hospital. H. E. Chow was very pleased and grateful to the hospital authorities.

FIRE NEAR LAI-CHI-KOK.

RAILWAY SHEDS DESTROYED.

A fire, which broke out in a match shed at Ho-nan-tin, near Lai-chi-kok, shortly before nine o'clock last evening, was not extinguished until \$1,500 damages had resulted. The shed in question is owned by an Indian match contractor and was used for housing Indian labourers, employed on the Kowloon-Canton Railway Line. It was alleged that the fire started through the careless handling of a "hubbie-bubble"—an Indian coconut pipe. In a few minutes the match shed was turned into a ball of fire. From there it spread to another match shed, a few yards away, and that instantly took fire. The Yau-mui fire engine arrived soon after the second match shed had caught fire, and a stream of water, which was drawn from a nearby ditch, was turned on the flames. Nothing could be done to save the sheds and both were burned to the ground.

WHO would have supposed that a coolie's mind would lightly turn to thoughts of flowers! Yet, that the mind of one coolie at least did so turn was proved at the Magistracy this morning, when Cheung Hing, of No. 14, Mercer Street, had to face Mr. Melbourne and answer to the charge of stealing two pots of peonies in bloom! It appears that, along Bonham Strand, preparations are being made for the Chinese New Year celebrations, and already the flower sellers are displaying their stocks of flowering plants in pots. But at night these are left entirely unprotected, and so quite at the disposal of any one who chooses to annex any of them, and who can thereafter get away with his choice. This is what Cheung Hing did, and that is why he is poorer by \$10 to-day, since that was the Magistrate's assessment of his misdeed.

AN emigrant's decoy received a fairly exemplary award for his operations this morning, at the hands of Mr. F. A. Hazland, at the Magistracy, and one which should act as a deterrent to others of that ilk, with whom this Colony does too much abound. One of Detective Sergeant Grant's duties is to inspect emigrants on board the steamers before they leave the port. Thus it happened that while on board the s.s. *Hop Bang*, yesterday, in the execution of his duty, he noticed a Chinaman, whose movements were remarkably suspicious. Approaching the man, Sergeant Grant questioned him, and discovered that his name was Chan Yik, that he was a farmer, and that he had been advised to stow away on board the steamer, so as to go to Singapore, where he would immediately secure very lucrative work. When he found that he was in the hands of an officer of the law, he at once said he would point out the man who had decoyed him on board, and did so. The latter, a man named Wong Chin, residing at No. 62, Third Street, was arrested, and the pair of them were taken to the Police Station. Placed before Mr. F. A. Hazland, this morning, the farmer—the decoy—who was charged with attempting to stow away, was discharged with a caution. Not so the decoy—he paid a fine of \$100 on conviction of the charge of aiding and abetting his dupes to stow away!

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE SHANGHAI RIOT.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE OPENED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 2nd February.

12.50 p.m.

It is reported that the Waiwupu has now consented to open negotiations in connection with the claims preferred on behalf of the British Settlement for loss and damages on the occasion of the Shanghai riots.

Evidence in support of the claims has been ordered to be forwarded to Peking.

THE INSURANCE FRAUD.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

This morning before Mr. F. A. Hazland the case in which The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited, charge Wong Siu, Ma Chik Sang, Ching Shing and Leung Woong Shi with conspiracy to defraud them of the sum of \$2,000 upon an Insurance Policy on the life of one Leung Yin Cho, was concluded.

Mr. P. W. Goldring of Messrs. Goldring & Barlow, who has been prosecuting on behalf of the Company, intimated to the Magistrate that his clients were willing that His Worship should decide the case summarily instead of committing it for trial. His Worship had power to do this under the Magistrate's Ordinance and if he would inflict the maximum penalty within his power, viz., 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour and possibly in the case of the men some hours in the stocks, and recommend them for banishment, the Company would be perfectly satisfied.

His Worship expressed his willingness to accede to this, except so far as the stocks were concerned, and found the defendants guilty and sentenced the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants to 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the 4th defendant to 4 months' imprisonment, and recommended them for banishment.

A DOMINERRING "TAX-PAYER."

A young spark, dressed to kill, staggered out of a drinking saloon at Kowloon last night, and standing on the footpath scoured the horizon for a ricksha. In swaying from side to side in his effort to spot a vehicle, he collided with a passing policeman, who was in a hurry to get back to the Station and to his bed. After the late one had regained his equilibrium and speech following the collision, he leaned against a pillar.

"Here, officer, call me a ricksha," he said, haughtily.

"About time you were in bed; think there'll be a hot-house if you remained here long," the officer replied.

"Now look here officer, don't you palm off any 'saucy' on me. Nothing doing. I'm a taxpayer. Do you hear that?—hic. Now call me a rick or else you go before the Inspector in the morn," said the late one, as he lit a cigarette.

"I don't know, young man," said the officer, "you walk home; the night air will do you good."

The young spark thought the officer was hinting that he was in a non-sober condition, and consequently showed the officer what an expert he was in the art of swearing by not repeating himself. "Do you know I am a taxpayer?" he asked.

"You look like one," said the officer sarcastically.

"You bet. It's me that pay your salary. Go ahead and call a ricksha," he replied in a tone of command.

The officer aroused to a certain pitch made a speech: "You may be a taxpayer or a late payer or you may not be," he began. "Now, look here, I don't give a blank whether you pay taxes. Your tax-paying has no effect on my salary. It appears to me your taxes are paid in there," (pointing to the bar-room). "Now you shove off and keep a civil head on your shoulders, or else 'drunk and incapable' will be against your name in two shakes," he concluded.

There was a marvellous change immediately. Thanking the officer for his kind advice, he took to the street and in a slight dizzle, which was then falling he disappeared around the corner—his list to port being very conspicuous.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Albatross*) 3rd inst.
French (*Australien*) 4th inst.
Indian (*Catherine Ahear*) 5th inst.
English (*Ditha*) 6th inst, 9 a.m.
German (*Prinz Sigismund*) 6th inst.
American (*Doric*) 8th inst.
Indian (*Kumang*) 15th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 15th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benzeluch*, from London and Antwerp, left Singapore for this port on 31st ult.
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Wakara Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 1st inst., and is expected here on 4th inst.
The P. & A. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Arabia* arrived at Yokohama from Portland on 31st ult., and will therefore be due to arrive at this port on 12th inst.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Delhi* left Singapore for this port on 1st inst., at 9 a.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on 6th inst., at 9 a.m.

TELEGRAM.

[Rental.]

The California School Question.

LONDON, 31st January.

Washington advises that President Roosevelt, Mr. Root and Mr. Metcalf have discussed the California-Japanese school question with Californian Congressmen. The latter after the discussion stated that they were confident a satisfactory solution would be reached. They have cabled to President Roosevelt that the San Francisco Board of Education and superintendent of schools will come to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and Mr. Root.

CHINESE BOYCOTT.

STRAITS CHINESE CALLED ON TO CO-OPERATE.

TEXT OF INTERESTING CIRCULAR.

The Straits Times, of 23rd ult. says:—Some time ago, we announced the renewal of the Chinese boycott of American goods in Canton and other Treaty Ports of China. When the boycott was previously enforced, the Chinese merchants of Singapore supported it, although not in their entirety as a community, and it received some measure of support in the Dutch Colonies. It appears that an attempt is being made to bring about a renewal of the boycott in Singapore.

Several causes contributed to arouse the hostility of the Chinese to the United States and all things American, but the chief causes of complaint are the Chinese Exclusion Acts and the treatment to which Chinese landing at the western ports are subjected in the United States. The commencement of the boycott was marked by a dramatic incident which showed how intensely the Chinese felt in regard to the American laws. A student, by name Heng Ha Wei, was so annoyed at the way he was treated in San Francisco that he returned to Shanghai, made a demonstration with a revolver in the office of the American Consul-General, and after protesting on behalf of his compatriots that they were as good as the Americans, he ended the scene and his own life by swallowing a dose of poison. This was the match that set the powder ablaze.

The boycott has waxed and waned, and it was believed it has almost collapsed when news came to hand of an indignation meeting in Canton and the passing of resolutions to continue the policy of refusing to deal with American firms or to purchase American goods of any description.

THE CIRCULAR.

The following document, headed "Surprise Circular," and dated January 12, is being scattered broadcast throughout Singapore and, we believe, the other Settlements and Malay States:—

"This is a circular to inform the Chinese in Singapore that the Chinese have been treated very badly by the American people. In fact, they have been treated like beasts and kept confined like prisoners. Are the Chinese to remain quiet and submit to those indignities? The American Government does not care whether you are mandarins, officials or scholars, or men of high position. So long as you are Chinese you are to be treated like beasts. No other nation treats the Chinese as do the Americans."

"About six months ago, the Chinese in Singapore all talked very much of the boycott of American goods, and were strongly in favour of it; but it looks as if you were cooling down, as if you were becoming lukewarm, and backing out of the arrangement."

"Sometime last year, the American Government promised to ask Congress to reconsider the Chinese Exclusion Acts. The Americans promised to do that early this year, but nothing has happened. No meeting has been held to consider these laws."

CALL TO ARMS.

"I now call upon the Chinese of Singapore to stand by the boycott and give it their united support, so that the American Government shall be forced to hold a meeting soon about the Exclusion Acts."

"Here is a certain Chinese newspaper in Singapore which has been going against the spirit of the boycott by accepting advertisements from American firms. It is not supporting the boycott. It should not accept American advertisements. People know very well that newspapers direct public opinion, and a newspaper is not doing what it could to promote the boycott."

"There are certain Chinese traders in Singapore who are selling American food, cigarettes, tobacco and cigars, and sauces. These men are like the traitors. They are cold-blooded. When attacked they draw in their heads, and when they think they are not observed out come their heads again."

BRAVE AS TIGERS.

"At the start of the boycott, the Singapore Chinese showed that they were brave like tigers; now they behave like rats. When the boycott was started, there was a firm in South Canal Road [The name is given in the original.—Ed., S.T.] which did not favour the boycott. It went on selling American goods in spite of the protests in the native newspapers; and now you who abused that firm are behaving just as it did."

"A telegram received from Canton states that the boycott is still in force there, and as a Chinaman I think it is my duty to send round this circular calling upon you to support the boycott movement. It is no use to say one thing and do another."

"The Chinese of Singapore have sent a telegram to the Reking Government saying that if the American Government did not revise the Exclusion Acts, we would oppose their trade until they yielded. What we ought to do in Singapore is to form a Club by subscription. It would be easy to find out who has promised to support the boycott, but are dealing in American goods secretly. We ought to have a Club, and then the boycott would be all the stronger."

"The above is, of course, a free translation of the original. It is signed by one 'Lim Fong Wee,' but that may be a fictitious or wrong name of a name. There is a gentleman named Lim Fong Wee, who is Secretary of the local branch of the Chinese Anti-Opium Society."

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

There was a very large gathering of visitors and friends at Bellios Public School this morning to witness the presentation of prizes to the successful pupils who distinguished themselves at the last examination. Mrs. E. A. Irving, the wife of the Inspector of Schools, presented the prizes. The proceedings were opened by an address from Miss Ah Ching, in which she welcomed Mrs. Irving for being present at the school to-day. This was followed by a little programme, consisting of physical drill, songs and recitations, which was greatly appreciated and reflects great credit on Mrs. E. Tatcher, the headmistress of the school.

THE HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Mr. Irving, after the programme had been concluded, said:—Ladies and gentlemen: "Mrs. Tatcher has asked me to read out the report for her for 1906." He read:—Mrs. Irving, ladies and gentlemen:—It is now my pleasant duty to thank you all for your presence here to-day, and especially Mrs. Irving, who, in the unavoidable absence of his Excellency the Governor, so kindly consented to come and present the prizes. As you have just seen, his Excellency has again honoured us with the gift of a very handsome prize, this time a work basket, which has been awarded to the pupil who most distinguished herself in needlework. Both she and her fellow-pupils are deeply touched by this further proof of his Excellency's kind remembrance of the school, and we all additionally regret that his Excellency could not be here to present his gift in person. We also desire to tender our hearty thanks to the various gentlemen who so kindly furnished the funds for the remaining prizes, and whose names are too numerous to mention here. Scholarships, which take the form of one year's free education, have this year been awarded to Lily Fok, Lo Lai Wah, Fung Fung Lin, Kwan Yün Yau, and Chau So. In conclusion I have to thank the various members of the staff, who have so harmoniously and conscientiously co-operated with me during the past eight months. Holidays for Chinese New Year will be from now till Monday, 4th March. (Applause.)

Mrs. Irving then proceeded to present the prizes, after which she addressed the assembly in a few words, which was quite inaudible at the far end of the room. As far as she could be heard, she said that it had given her great pleasure to present the prizes. Everyone present, she was sure, enjoyed the programme put before them, especially the recitation, "The Washerwoman and the Chicken," by a Chinese girl, which was really fascinating. The school was very satisfactory and she congratulated the girls in the hygiene team. (Applause.)

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. Irving said that Mrs. Tatcher had again asked him to read the report on the school, for what reason he did not know. He began:—Staff:—Mrs. Bateman having retired on pension, on 20th May, Mrs. Tatcher was appointed headmistress in her place. Miss Bateman was made assistant mistress, and the post of 2nd assistant mistress was abolished. Two junior teachers were appointed during the year. Miss Hyndman and Miss Bird—the former taking the place of Miss Olson—who resigned in January. Premises:—Owing to the ravages of white ants, it was found necessary to put down new floors in all the lavatories, and various other small repairs were necessitated by the typhoon in September, but the colour-washing and painting of the entire building, so much needed, have had to be postponed. Attendance:—The numbers on the registers at present are 103, in the English Division, as against 92 at the corresponding period last year, and 303 in the Chinese division. Of those admitted during the year, fully 50% were girls over 12 years of age, which seems to show that there is a growing desire on the part of the girls themselves for an English education. Visual Instruction in Geography:—The upper classes have just finished a course conducted by the headmaster of Victoria School at that place and the children have greatly enjoyed and profited by the views exhibited, illustrating life and scenery in the United Kingdom.

Bellios Prizes:—The important study of English composition which presents so many difficulties to native children, has received a great stimulus from the generous offer of Mr. R. E. Bellios. When on a visit to the school last May, Mr. Bellios kindly signified his intention of providing annually five prizes of \$10 each to be awarded for the best compositions on a subject chosen by the Inspector of Schools. There has already been a marked improvement in the ordinary exercises of the classes competing. Bellios Trust Fund:—To encourage amongst purely Chinese girls a more distinct and audible tone of voice in reading and speaking, the Trustees of the fund have, on the advice of the Inspector of Schools, kindly offered \$25 in prizes to be competed for, next summer as elocution prizes. Prize Fund:—A sum of \$15 has this year been granted by the Government to help the Prize Fund, which up to now has been dependent on the kind subscriptions of various gentlemen interested in education. Hygiene:—At the examination in December, this school sent up six candidates in the advanced section, and a team of five in the junior division. The results are not yet to hand. (Applause.)

An address in Chinese by one of the girls brought a very pleasant function to a close.

PRIZE LIST.

Following is the prize list:—English Division. Special Prize from His Excellency the Governor for needlework: Ah Moi. 1st Class:—Wan Shuk Ching for arithmetic, geography and history; Grace Ahlong for composition and spelling; Ah Moi for map-drawing and needlework; Mariam Alaraki for recitation; Edith Mow Fung for reading; Olive Lee Choo-ly for penmanship; Ah Ngo for diligence; Ivy Lee Choo-ly for good conduct; Mabel Long for drill. Mariam Alaraki, special:—Wan Shuk Ching and Grace Ahlong (bracketed) for visual knowledge. 2nd Class:—Agnes Lee for drill and geography; Flora Rosario for history

and Arithmetic; Nellie Kay for reading and needlework; Rose Ahlong for composition; Dolly Yew for map-drawing; Lily Rose for spelling; Andrea Sour for recitation; Felicia Loo for diligence. English Division:—3rd Class:—Sissy Rosario for reading and arithmetic; May Leabel for composition; Mabel Mooney for spelling; Dometilla Antonio for geography; Mary Macintosh for needlework; 4th Class:—Ebel Mooney for spelling; George Course for reading; Fernando Rosario for arithmetic. Infants:—Nina Rosario for improvement; Henrique Silva for improvement.

For perfect attendance:—Wan Shuk Ching; Mariam Alaraki; Edith Mow Fung; Zahara Alaraki; Leung A. Lin; Kwan Yün Yau; Chau Fung Wa; Chau Wai Yau; Chan Lim Tsing. Anglo-Chinese Division:—Class IV:—Kwan Yün Yau, Fung Fung Lin, Lily Fok, Lo Lai Wah, Kwan Yün Yau. Class III:—Chau Fung Wa, Lily Ho, Hung Kau Mei. Class II:—Wong Tin Ai, Chan A. Yuk, Lo A. Cheuk. Class IA:—Chan Pik King, Ko Oi Sin, Chau King Chan. Class IB:—Julia Rodrigues, Mary Tong. Beginners:—Leung Oi Mei, Wan A. Chan. Knitting:—Seniors:—Kwan Yün Yau, Lily Fok. Juniors:—Clara Lee. Crochet:—Lily Ho.

Chinese Embroidery:—1st:—Kwan Yün Yau, and Ko Oi Sin. 3rd:—Ng Wai Sin.

Chinese Division:—1st Class:—Sin Sau Lan, Tseung Mui Tsing, Lai Fum, Lo Yün, Lai Yi, 2nd Class:—Li Sui Ping, Tsang Sui Ping, Hung Mui, Lau Ping Shim, Li Ping Ping. 3rd Class:—Tsui Wai Hing, Kung Yuk Mun, Tsui Wai Fong, Tsui Wai Hing, Li Yuk Ying. 4th Class:—Wong Tai Kin, Li Fuk Num, Leung Kum Ling, Wong Sai Kin, Li Shuk Yi. 5th Class:—Li Wai Ching, Tang Sui, Au Sui Shum, Ko Tsui Lan, Yip Oi Lan. 6th Class:—Wong So Ching, Chan Yat Hing, Wong Kwai Yin, Wong So Ching, To Pui Fong, Mo Hon Ying, Hong Oi Chi. 7th Class:—To Yin Fong, Kwok Sui Ching, Wong Wai Shim, Wong Kan Yu, Tong So Ching, Kwok Sui Ching.

The Teachers and Pupils wish to thank the undermentioned firms and gentlemen most heartily for their liberality in contributing to the Prize Fund:—Hon. Sir Paul Chatter, C.M.G., Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Gibb Livingston and Co., Hughes and Hough, Jardine, Matheson and Co., Johnson, Stokes and Master, Lane, Crawford and Co., Linstead and Davis, Sam Wang Co., David Sassoon and Co., Messrs. G. Murray Bain, Chao Sui Ki, A. Forbes, Fung Wa Chun, A. Haupt, Ho Fook, Ho Tung, W. G. Humphreys, H. E. R. Hunter, Dr. Kew, Lau Chu Pak, Lock Hing, Lung Fook Thomas, A. S. Mihar, H. N. Mody, See Woo, Murray Stewart, Tak Cheong, W. Wilson, and H. P. White.

VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES.

SUMATRAN ISLAND DISAPPEARS.

The following telegram from the Batavia correspondent of the Singapore Free Press, dated the 24th ult., supplements Reuters' message of that date with reference to the recent volcanic disturbances in Sumatra. The facts as collected since the eleventh of January are that on that date a severe tidal wave burst over Simaloor. It caused enormous damage and many people were drowned. The same inundation washed over the island of Tjeto, a small island which has now almost disappeared. A severe earthquake has also shaken the island of Java. Three hundred people have perished there. It is now estimated that the total loss of life caused in the islands amounts to about 1,500. Heavy shocks of earthquake are still being felt every day. The Governor of Aijeh has sent immediate help, and a ship containing rice for the destitute and carrying a doctor, has reached the scene of disaster.

The vague telegram brings the reality of the volcanic disturbances of the world unpleasantly near the Straits, observes the editor of the Free Press. Simaloor or Pig Island, is a large island about fifty miles long by twenty broad in its widest part, which lies off the west coast of Sumatra. The most important port near it on the mainland is Singkel, which is eighty miles distant, and there are others such as Trumon which are all about the same distance away. The chief place on the island appears to be Labaoeng which lies about midway on the east coast facing Sumatra. The distance by steamer taking as direct a course as possible would be about 700 to 750 miles and would mean sailing round Aceh head—the island is in the Acheen government—and down the other side till about on the same parallel of latitude as Malacca. Here is no information available as to the extent of the population. The full tale of the disaster probably reached the authorities from Singkel to Padang, or Kota Radjah, but the fact that the disaster occurred nearly a fortnight ago shows that news leaked through very slowly. About the date of the occurrence it was stated that the instruments at Sicawai recorded disturbances in these regions, but nothing was experienced locally. The volcanic belt in these regions has hitherto been very well defined, and stretches in a half circle from Camingen north of the Philippines, southwards through the Philippines, taking in part of New Guinea down to Flores, and up through the whole of Java and Sumatra. Curiously enough however Pig Island or Simaloor is the most northerly of a chain of islands down the west coast of Sumatra which have been considered exempt from volcanic disturbances. In Java there are roughly nearly forty volcanic cones which are liable to eruption and in Sumatra many more. The line appears to be regular and tends gradually north-west towards Barren Island in the Bay of Bengal, missing the Nicobars. We now have the curious fact that whereas recently an island was thrown up in Gulf of Bengal of Burmah apparently roughly in the volcanic line, there now comes the destruction of this island just out of the belt and far south. This is the great belt which starts in far off Alaska, runs through the Aleutian island to Kamtschatka, continues through the Kuriles into Japan, and thence southwards to the Philippines.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers:—National Banks \$51, China Fires \$95, Indo-China \$85, Shell Transports \$176, China Sugars \$131, Hongkong Hotels \$121, Humphreys Estates \$118, Comests \$112, Icer \$250, Powells \$74.

Sellers:—Hongkong Banks \$225, Canton Insurances \$195, China and Manilla \$121, Douglas \$36, Raubs \$81, Hongkong Docks \$144, Kowloon Wharves \$91, Humphreys Estates \$12, Hongkong Cottons \$114, China Borneo \$10, Electric \$16, Kops \$21, A. S. Watsons \$12, Waterboats \$23.

Sales:—West Points \$501, Ch'ian Providents \$870, Dairy Farms \$164, Cements \$214, China Lights \$94.

Nominal:—Union Insurances \$800, Hongkong Fire \$375, Macao Steamboats \$50, Indo-China \$87, Shanghai Docks \$12, 107, Hongkong Wharves \$12, 233 ex new issue, Hongkong Lands \$107, Tramways \$215.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 1st inst.:—The market has been somewhat quieter, and the week under review has not been marked by any special feature, but the business done has been of a more varied character.

Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have received to \$915 at which rate sales have been effected. The London quotation is £108. Nationals are quoted \$50.

Marine Insurances:—Canton Insurances have changed hands at \$295, and are offering at this rate. Unions have advanced to \$800.

Fire Insurances:—Both Hongkong and China Fires have not fluctuated and are quoted at \$375 and \$95 respectively.

Shipping:—China and Manilla are easier at \$11. Shell Transports have been sold at 37/6 ex the dividend of 1/- paid on January 1st, and close with buyers. Star Ferries (old) are in demand at \$30 and the new at \$20. Indo-China are quiet at \$186. Steamboats are unchanged.

Refineries:—China Sugars after sales at \$130 have strengthened to \$131, and are wanted. Luxons are offering at \$121.

Mining:—Chinese Engineerings are firmer and there are buyers at \$11.20. Raubs are weaker and obtainable at \$84. The crushing for the past four weeks, we are informed by private telegraphic advices from Singapore, yielded 841,000 gold from 5,517 tons stone.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns:—Kowloon Wharves are easier, and sales have taken place at \$95. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have weakened slightly to \$143. Shanghai Docks have declined to \$107 at which rate they close in demand. Hongkong Wharves have sellers at \$124 2/3 cum new issue.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Hongkong Hotels have risen to \$121 with buyers. Hongkong Lands are steady at \$108 ex the div. of \$34 paid on the 28th January. Shanghai Lands have improved, and can be placed at \$105. West Points have been done at \$504 ex the dividend of \$2.10 paid on the 28th January.

Cotton Mills:—Ewos are in demand at \$11.20. 1 adu Kung Mows have improved to \$11.35, at which rate there are sellers. We are informed that the balance at the credit of profit and loss account for 1906 amounts to \$14,555.70, subject to audit, out of which the Board recommend a payment of a dividend of \$15.80 per share, which will absorb \$15,726.60.

Miscellaneous:—Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$124. Sales of Watsons have taken place at \$121. Langkats are in demand at \$12.250. Sumatras have been sold at the reduced rate of \$1100. South China Morning Posts have changed hands at \$25. Providents are offering at \$84 ex the dividend of 80 cents paid on the 26th ultimo.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
Do. demand 2/2 1/2
Do. 4 months sight 2/2 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
India T.T. 16 1/2
Do. demand 16 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 73
Singapore T.T. 5 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 109 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 134 1/2

Buying.

4 months sight L/C 51 1/2
6 months sight L/C 51 1/2
30 days sight San Francisco & New York 55 1/2
4 months sight do 55 1/2
30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne 55 1/2
4 months sight France 2 1/2
6 months sight do 2 1/2
4 months sight Germany 2 1/2
Bank of England rate 2 1/2
Sovereign 8 1/2

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 2nd at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has risen over N. China and S.W. Japan, but remains low over E. Japan owing to the depression which is still shown over the Pacific to the N.E. of Hokkaido.

The area of high pressure is lying over the Lower Yangtze. Gradients are steeper over S. China, and strong monsoon will prevail in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka; same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

A NEW HOTEL SCHEME.

We (Straits Times) hear that a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of buying and rebuilding the Hotel des Colonies, and that the directors will submit at the next general meeting the following offer: The payment of \$15.50 per share out of the sinking fund, and the acceptance by the shareholders of an offer of \$120,000 for the rest of the building. This with the stock on hand, and the value of the furniture, which is estimated at \$15,400,000 would return to the present shareholders the net value per share of \$12.25, and, considering that the market value has been between \$15 and \$16, they would be foolish not to accept such an offer.

The idea is to give up the "Annexe," which is a great burden, on account of the enormous rent now asked for it, and to erect on the present hotel site a building double the width on the Rue du Consulat, and four stories high, with a row of large, and probably highly remunerative shops on the ground floor.

Of late the company has had to refuse visitors by nearly every mail, which shows that a French hotel on the French side of the Yangkingpang will always be in demand.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 78 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1907. [190]

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the visit of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, Notice is hereby given that Tickets for Admission to the Stands erected in the Connaught Road, and those erected in the Square to view the UNVEILING CEREMONY may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

It is requested that people intending to occupy Verandahs which command a view of the Ceremonies will not apply for Tickets as if they obtain Tickets and do not occupy the Seats allotted, others who may wish to be on the spot may thereby be debarred from right of attendance. Tickets for Chinese have been handed to the Chinese Reception Sub-Committee.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1907. [191]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, at 11.30 A.M., on MONDAY, 18th February, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1906, and the Report of the General Managers. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 18th February, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1907. [188]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LD.

THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY for 1907 is now being delivered, and Subscribers are requested to make the following additions and corrections to it. It is also requested that Subscribers will have all old Directories and Sheets Destroyed. A List of New Subscribers will be Published on the 1st of each month, and these should be entered in the Directory.

NEW LINES.

478—Butterfield and Swire Peak Residence. K 27—Cafe Weismann, Kowloon. K 23—Canton and Kowloon Railway Store. 524—Cook, Thomas and Co. 587—Cruz and Co., H. 592—Hastings and Hastings. 589—Holmes and Co. 591—Hoo Cheong Woo. 590—Jack P. Rea. 588—Kwong Sang. 586—Wallem and Co. 585—Yue Kee.

CORRECTIONS.

292—Nippon Yusen Kaisha. 519—Raymond, R. Res. 313—Matsuda, K. Res. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1907. [189]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON

TUESDAY,

the 5th February, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

Comprising:—CIGARETTES, FLOWER HOLDERS, CRICKET BAGS, PLAYING CARDS, TALKING MACHINES, STRAW and FELT HATS, SOAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, FEEDING BOTTLES, CHOCOLATE, &c., &c., &c. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

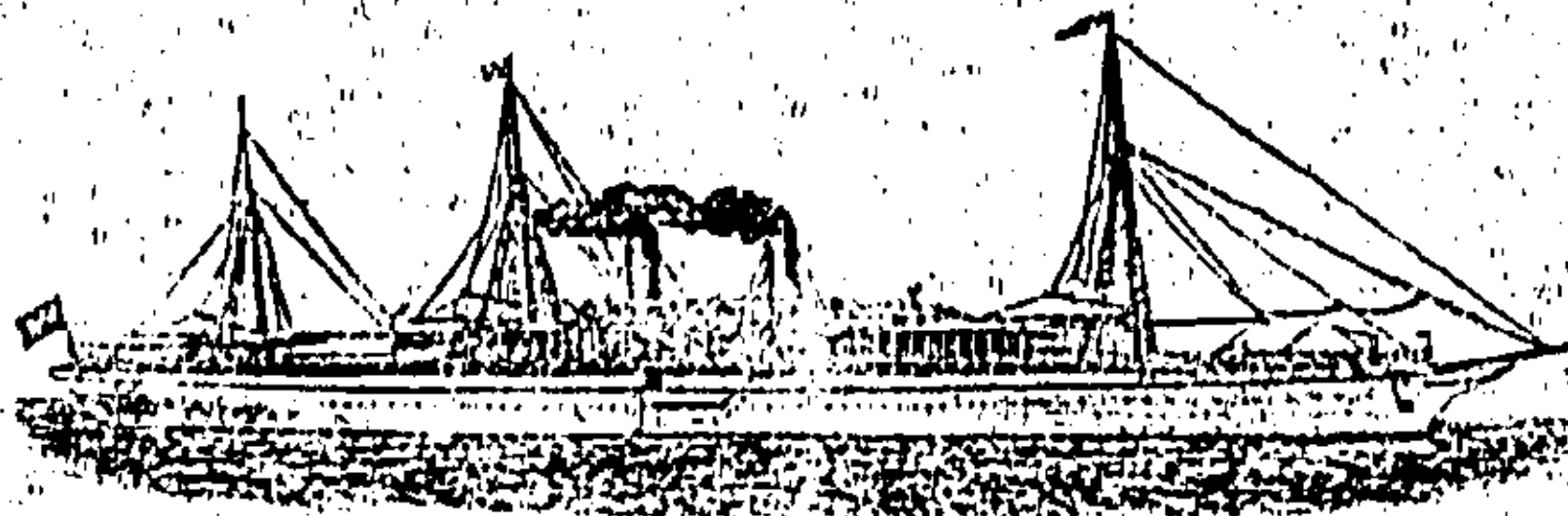
Auctioneers. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1907. [192]

STEAM TO CANTON.

The New Twin Screw Steel Steamer

"KWONG TUNG" No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 42

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule. Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S.	Tons
LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA".....6,000.....	THURSDAY, February 14th.....March 4th
"ATHENIAN".....3,882.....	WEDNESDAY, February 20th.....March 16th
"MONTEAGLE".....6,163.....	WEDNESDAY, February 27th.....March 23rd
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN".....6,000.....	THURSDAY, March 14th.....April 1st
"TARTAR".....4,425.....	WEDNESDAY, March 27th.....April 20th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA".....6,000.....	THURSDAY, April 11th.....April 29th

"EMPERESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. John, N.B., with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....27th St. Lawrence £60. 1st New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways.....£40. 1st £42.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodations for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
H. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China
Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.....	HANGSANG	WEDNESDAY, 6th Feb. D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	NAISANG	WEDNESDAY, 6th Feb. 3 P.M.
MANILA.....	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 8th Feb. 4 P.M.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading in Canton, Tientsin, (via Ching Wan Tao) and Yangtze Ports.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI.....	"SHAOSING"	3rd February, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....	"HUNGKIANG"	4th " 4 p.m.
MANILA.....	"TEAN"	5th " "
CEBU and ILOILO.....	"KAIFONG"	6th " "
SHANGHAI.....	"YOHOW"	9th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.....	"TAIYUAN"	11th " "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE.....	"TSINAN"	12th " "

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ROBI.....	2540	R. Almond.....	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 9th Feb., at Noon.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger.....	"	SATURDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1907.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	Arrival
"LOWTHER CASTLE".....	The end of January.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

By the new steamers "RHEMANIA," "HANSBURG," and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amidships, lighted throughout by electricity, fans provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabin. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILESIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced Rates, through tickets issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.	Homeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.
SCANDIA.....5th February.	SILESIA.....8th February.
HANSBURG.....3rd March.	SAMBIA.....15th February.
RHEMANIA.....1st April.	SAXONIA.....22nd February.
HOHENSTAUFEN.....30th April.	SLAVONIA.....13th March.
SILESIA.....31st May.	SCANDIA.....20th March.
SCANDIA.....30th June.	BRASILIA.....24th March.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1907.	HANSBURG.....5th April.

* Call at Lisbon.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRALIEN,"
Captain Veron, will be despatched as above, on or about MONDAY, the 4th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1907.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"GLAMORGANSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 20th February.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1907.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EASTERN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907.

To Let.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY the spacious premises on the Ground Floor of No. 2, PEDDER STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. HARRIS KEENEY CO., LTD.

Apply to—
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

TO LET.

IN AUSTIN AVENUE, KOWLOON,
Nos. 2, 7, and 12.
From 1st March, 1907.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1907.

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD including a Strong Room and Servant Quarter.
ROOMS on Second Floor of Victoria Building, No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1907.

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 33, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—
SIN TAK FAN.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1907.

TO LET.

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1907.

TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods Storage) at No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
HO TUNG,
Compradore Department,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1906.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as No. 199, WANCHAI ROAD, now occupied by Messrs. Macdonald & Co.'s Engineering Works. Possession, 1st February, 1907.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1906.

TO LET.

"RANFURLY" CONDUIT ROAD.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1906.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPERS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Port Schools who are taught, by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CIVIL ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China

Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition

The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted.

This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESS.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well and out free from errors, and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

STRONG DENUNCIATION BY THE SERVICE PAPERS.

The new proposals for constructing a Channel Tunnel have naturally stirred military opinion, which seems, up to the present, to be very hostile—as hostile as it was over twenty years ago, when the attitude of the War Office decided the policy of the Government, and caused the rejection of the Bill. Now, however, it is known that many leaders of military opinion no longer hold the opinions which so profoundly biased the older school of thought. Still, the opposition is certain to be powerful, and it is, therefore, necessary carefully to set forth the line of agreement. We therefore commence to do so by printing extracts from the two leading military papers, the "Army and Navy Gazette" and the "Broad Arrow," adding thereto, as it is apropos significant endorsement of their policy by the "Spectator." Before so doing, however, the main outlines of the scheme may be again set out as follows:—

Total cost, £16,000,000.
Two limited companies (French and English).
Capital of each, £8,000,000.
Each company builds to the middle of the Channel.

Two parallel tunnels to be constructed.

Total length 34 miles under sea

To be finished in ten years' time (maximum).

May be worked electrically.

Total duration of journey—35 minutes.

Provision for diplomatic control by each Government.

THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
This is an extract from this week's leader in the "Army and Navy Gazette":—

"If England is ever to be invaded, we shall have no warning of the event. War, more than ever, begins with a word and a blow, the blow coming first. The Japanese did not wait to declare war before they delivered a smashing blow at the Russian fleet outside Port Arthur.

"We regard the proposed Channel Tunnel as unnecessary and undesirable, and as presenting dangers which it is unjustifiable to expect this country to incur. No arguments have been advanced to induce us to abandon a decision arrived at on well-considered ground in 1882, and all the arguments against the tunnel have been ignored.

"We believe the advocates of the scheme assert that the work could never be captured by surprise, but they have said nothing to justify their confidence. They say that modern science would enable us to destroy the tunnel at any point of its length, but they do not explain the means, and upon their unsupported statement we must say that we should be made enough to run his troops into a snare, to be caught like rats in a trap. Mr. Haldane remarked sagaciously at Bedford that, though diplomacy is being conducted on a friendly footing, we cannot tell what may happen, and we never can afford to neglect the taking of precautions."

THE "BROAD ARROW."
The "Broad Arrow" is not more favourable. Dealing with the plans for destroying the tunnel in an emergency, it states that they appear "far more simple on paper than they would prove in actual execution." It is obvious that if the mouths of tunnels are to be blown in, the explosives for this purpose cannot be kept permanently in position ready to be operated by the pressing of the proverbial button. Nervous passengers would strongly object to the possibility of the button being pressed at the wrong time, while they were passing through the tunnel, and the deterioration of explosives and liability to fault of all electrical circuits would render the arrangements far from reliable to say the least of it.

"In 1882 Colonel Majendie, the chief inspector of explosives, gave evidence to the effect that no means of destroying the tunnel within a few minutes of the alarm being given could be regarded as reliable—and experts will, we believe, be found at the present day to agree with this opinion. If the proposal to destroy the tunnel is abandoned as impracticable, it only remains to defend the outlet by force of arms. It may appear quite easy in theory to prevent the egress of troops from two holes, each 18ft in diameter, but the days of surprises are not yet past and many more desperate adventures than the seizure of the mouths of the Channel Tunnel have been successfully carried through by daring men led by competent commanders."

It advocates a Royal Commission, on which the Army and Navy should be strongly represented, to settle the question.

THE "SPECTATOR."
The "Spectator" adopts a very similar view to a forcibly written article:

"We admit that on paper nothing is easier than to make arrangements by which the tunnel could be flooded or closed or the air pumping arrangements put out of gear by pressing a button, which button would be always in English hands. At the same time, and however complete are the precautions taken the fact remains that our national safety would, after the tunnel was made, depend more upon precautions, and less upon what we may call the facts of nature than at present."

"It is notorious that human precautions sometimes fail in the most extraordinary way. Mr. Anthony Hope could, we are sure, devise dozen ways in which the guards at the English end of the tunnel might be suddenly surprised, and enough troops rushed through in half an hour to hold the position for the three or four hours that would be necessary for bringing up reinforcements. There are no precautions, in fact, which cannot be overcome by a happy combination of boldness, or, if you will, mad impudence, on the one side, and sleepiness and carelessness on the other."

It thinks that danger from Germany would have to be feared as the might at the outset of a war with France and England seize Calais, and pass troops through the tunnel. It pronounces for ferry service, the trains being run on to the ferry, which is cheap, practicable and free from all military danger.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5375

號十二月二十年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

六拜禮

號二月二 英港香

313 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

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BIRTHS.

On January 21, at Shanghai, the wife of A. MATHER PRYCE, of a son.

On January 24, at Shanghai, the wife of EDWARD THOMAS JOSEPH BLOUNT, of a daughter.

On January 24, at Shanghai, the wife of A. D. LOWE, of a daughter.

On January 25, at Hampstead, London, the wife of J. A. Mearns, of a son.

On January 26, at Shanghai, the wife of ROBERT P. WILKINSON, of a son.

On Sunday, the 27th January, at Bickenhead, Cheshire, the wife of GERSHOM STEWART, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Shanghai, on January 23rd, Dr. FREDERICK J. COCKER, of Shanghai, to Dr. MARY E. FRY, of Soochow.

On the 20th January, at St. Joseph's Church, HERBERT WILLIAM BIRD, second son of Colonel Commandant Frederick Vincent Godfrey Bird, R.M.L., to Nora, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Verne, of Hongkong.

On the 20th January, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at St. John's Cathedral, Miss MARY MARGARET PALMER, daughter of Capt. C. W. Palmer, I.M.C., Fochow, to Mr. PAUL GOTTLIB BARENTZEN, of I. M. C., Pakhoi.

DEATHS.

On 21st January, at Yokohama (Japan), LAURA MARIA FERRAS BARNES, the beloved wife of Frank H. Barnes, aged 30 years.

On January 24, at Nanking, General TCHENG KI-TONG, aged 54 years, of sudden illness.

WALTER, By cable from London, 25th January, 1907, JOHN WALTER, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

On Friday, 25th January, 1907, at Patell Villars, Kowloon, ALICE MURIEL (MOO), the youngest and dearly loved child of Will and Nellie Hobbs, in her sixth year.

On 26th January, 1907, FRANK J. MAITLAND, of Messrs. Maitland & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

On January 27, at Shanghai, ELLIE MARY, the beloved wife of A. V. Brown, aged 42 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

THE LATE MR. JOHN WALTER.

(26th January.)

Another personality who at one time was a light in the firmament of Hongkong and Shanghai has departed. Mr. John Walter, whose death we have to announce to-day, has gone the way of all flesh. There are few people at the present day who remember him as a friend, but there are many who remember him as an acquaintance. Mr. Walter came out to the East as so many sprigs of youth do and fail to do, to make a fortune. Mr. Walter did more than that—he made a competency. He came out to join the princely house of Alfred Dent and Company, which was one of the great emporiums in the sixties. The headquarters was at Shanghai, and Mr. Walter proved himself a diligent, energetic and extremely sociable young man. At that time the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was in embryo. Nevertheless, Mr. Walter, probably recognising the influence which our greatest Bank might exert on South China, to say nothing of what our friends in the Northern Settlement might think, decided to join the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. That was in 1868. He plodded through the well-known drudgery of a bank and eventually was transferred to Hongkong, where he acted as acting chief manager in 1886. On several occasions he acted as manager at Shanghai and Yokohama, but within the memory of those who have been resident in this Colony for a number of years he was Inspector of the Bank's branches. About ten years ago he was appointed one of the London managers, and in conjunction with Sir Thomas Jackson, brought the Bank to its present status, which it is needless to say is unparalleled in the Far East. In 1902 he gave up active duties and took a seat on the London Committee. There are few in Hongkong who were his colleagues on the Bank who remember his figure and quiet genial way, but they will grieve to lose one who was at the same time a friend, a counsellor and a guide.

THE ADVANCE IN SILVER.

(28th January.)

Although there has been a lull in the discussion of the silver question, that has not followed as a result of any better prospects being discovered for the benefit of the individuals who are paid in sterling. Rather it indicates the spirit of fatalism, the bowing to the inevitable. Nevertheless, an article which appears in *Dun's Review* on the subject is worthy of some consideration. In the course of his remarks the writer makes a number of observations which are distinctly interesting. It is stated that not since 1893 has silver cost over 32 pence per ounce in London or 70 cents at New York. Probably the figures were expanded somewhat by United States purchases aggregating many millions ounces recently, deliverable at the Philadelphia, Denver, and other mints; but the great pressure this year has come from India, which has taken about £14,000,000 worth from the London market. That is more than the total shipments to all Far Eastern countries in any preceding full year, with the exception of 1877 and 1887. The latter year covered the Indian Mutiny and generally disturbing conditions, and the great famine in India occurred in 1877. In other words, the demand from India alone rises far above all normal years, and shipments by 31st December were believed even to exceed those two periods of special stress. The fact is prices are now higher than at any time since the repeal of the Sherman Act authorizing purchases that produced the excessive accumulation of about 168,000,000 ounces in the Government vaults. That enormous stock has been coined and circulated, either as subsidiary coin or standard silver dollars against which paper money is now in circulation. Present prices appear less inflated, however, when it is realized that they are lower than the yearly average at any time prior to 1894, the London average in 1893 being 35½ pence per ounce and 54.81 pence in 1877, the year of largest movement to India. Prior to that date the annual average price was about 60 pence per ounce at London. The claim that the market value of the white metal would be seriously depressed by the extension of the gold standard has been flatly refuted by the events of recent years, an actual rise of about 29 cents an ounce being at present recorded from the low record touched in 1902, despite the long strides toward establishing the civilized world on a uniform gold basis. For a time Mexico was able to realize a profit by the sale of its silver pesos as bullion; but is now actually seeking silver from abroad for subsidiary coinage. Demand is also noticed for mints in many leading European nations. The question of the moment is whether production can be increased sufficiently to check the advance in price, as consumption gives no evidence of curtailment. Possibly demand for use in the arts may fall off, although there is no present prospect of a reduction in the estimate of 60,000,000 ounces annually, particularly with leading nations so prosperous. The world's yield is placed at 170,000,000 ounces for 1906, a slight increase over every year since 1901, and a further gain should follow the attractive level of quotations, while the United States should certainly regain the small estimated decrease from its high-water yield of 63,500,000 ounces in 1892. Low-grade ore that has not been profitable to work will again attract attention, and reopening of old mines may result from the discovery of new deposits heretofore overlooked. At the lowest point on record the bullion value of the American standard silver dollar was not quite 40 cents. It is now much less flat in character, but this fluctuation may disorganize the coinage systems of new nations that in order to put silver money on a fair basis issued it at a ratio of 32 to 1. As this is no longer the proportion, there is danger that those countries may find silver going out as exports of bullion, and one remedy may be the reduction of bullion value in silver coins. Yet any effort to seek the maintenance of intrinsic value, instead of merely a subsidiary coinage with the nation's credit back of it, must lead to endless complications. So that the end so devoutly desired of the sterling men is yet far off if the predictions of financial experts are to be trusted, and only those who elected to be paid in the currency of the country can afford to look on the enhanced price of silver with anything approaching equanimity.

DRASTIC BUILDING REGULATIONS.

(29th January.)

Within the space of two days, the chairman of two public companies in Hongkong which concern themselves with the question of rents as affected by the occupation or vacancy of Chinese tenement houses, have made reference to the useless restrictions imposed by the building authority and the sanitary department, and have maintained that these restrictions are calculated to drive away the Chinese population from the Colony. Mr. Robert Shewan, presiding at the annual meeting of shareholders in the China Provident Loan Company, on Saturday, expressed the hope that the report of the Special Commission to inquire into the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations under the Public Health Ordinance would benefit property in the long run and that the requirements of the Sanitary Board would be modified to a considerable degree, for if the serious drop in values of 25 to 30 per cent. could not altogether be attributed to these regulations, it had certainly accentuated the depression to a very large extent. Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, said that as they all hoped for the amelioration, if not the removal, of useless restrictions it would appear to be reasonable to anticipate a gradually increased return from Chinese rentals. And Mr. T. F. Hoogh, in seconding the adoption of the report, echoed the sentiment and trusted that the drastic laws which at present so handicapped property holders might be considerably modified in the near future. There was now sitting a Special Commission dealing exclusively with matters concerning property, and he looked forward hopefully to the outcome of their deliberations, and with confidence that whatever recommendations they might put forward would bring amelioration to the lot of the shareholders. That the regulations have been found drastic enough has been evidenced by the repeated protests made against their enforcement. A question which has been brought to the attention of the Sanitary Board on various occasions. Mr. Lau Chu Pak has also, again and again, voiced the views of property owners when he has animatedly urged the uselessness of employing measures which may appear quite satisfactory from the technical standpoint but which in practice do not serve the purpose they were intended to achieve, and have proved far from beneficial when applied to the Colony. The effect of these regulations, as all those connected with dealings in property are agreed, has been extremely detrimental. It has caused a serious diminution in the matter of providing for the housing of the working classes and, moreover, has brought about a considerable sacrifice of valuable land through the structural alterations deemed necessary, and in the words of Mr. Henry Humphreys, has cost the colony millions of dollars. Although the property owners may, in the first instance, have to conform to the requirements exacted under the existing sanitary arrangements, the money will eventually be recovered from the pockets of the tenants. At a meeting of the Sanitary Board the other day, one of the members stated that His Excellency the Governor was anxious that the Commissioners should conclude their labours and present their report to the public as early a date as possible. We can only re-echo the hope that when the recommendations of the Commission are made public we shall find practical as well as practicable suggestions incorporated therein, whereby the onerous demands of drastic regulations may be removed, much to the advantage of the Colony and to the property owners in particular.

THE KWANGSI GOVERNOR'S LATEST.

(30th January.)

One of the diversions of the Governor of Kwangsi, who, notwithstanding the famine-stricken condition of the people in the province, appears to enjoy unbounded leisure, is to evolve some new indictment against the French Government and to represent them to the Imperial authorities as being engaged in some fateful machinations which have for their object the subjugation of China. Time and again the reports which have been telegraphed have been flatly contradicted

and proved to be absolute fabrications, but the Governor has been in no way disconcerted. Rather he has set himself to discover fresh evidence of French intrigue, and the fertility of his imagination is apparently as flourishing as ever. Recently there appeared a statement in some vernacular newspaper—which was copied into several foreign journals—to the effect that the Governor of Kwangsi had telegraphed to Peking, informing the Government that the French military authorities in Tonkin were building barracks for the accommodation of troops. But not content with creating this menace to China on their own side of the line of demarcation, stated the Governor, they were actually building the barracks on both sides of the frontier—that is to say, on Chinese as well as on French territory. The barracks were to accommodate an enormous number of troops, if the Governor of Kwangsi was to be believed, and although the Chinese officials had protested with all the force at their command the French paid not the slightest heed to them. As a piece of imaginative invention the tale was not without merit, but as a piece of mendacity, calculated to stir up the people against France and foreign nations generally, it was distinctly venomous. When a translation of this despatch appeared in a local contemporary, M. Gaston Liebert, the Consul for France at Hongkong, immediately telegraphed to the Governor-General of Indo-China pointing out the evil effects which might accrue from the dissemination of such information, and requesting authority to dispose of the rumour one way or the other. We are now informed by M. Liebert that he has received a reply from the Governor-General authorising him to contradict categorically, and in the most emphatic terms, the absolutely unfounded report of the Governor of Kwangsi, which is not merely untrue but stupid. M. Liebert added that the latest lubrication of the Governor of Kwangsi is quite on a par with the reports which that gentleman has telegraphed to Peking during the past two years, and which in every case he has been authorised officially to deny.

BENEVOLENT HONGKONG.

(30th January.)

Hongkong has not too enviable a reputation for charity where the destitute stranger is concerned, but it is evident from the report of the proceedings of the Benevolent Society yesterday that much valuable work is being done in a quiet and unobtrusive way. The annual meeting of the society was attended by only three of what may be termed the general public; but, as one speaker pointed out, that was a fact which might be accepted as an evidence of the confidence of the subscribers in the ability of the committee to administer the funds wisely and well. Not that the funds are by any means large, for the reverse is the case. Last year the society started with a balance of nearly £1,000, whereas this year there is only a paltry \$200 with which to carry on operations, and it will rest with the philanthropically-inclined whether that sum is substantially augmented. The cost of management is practically nil, the work being carried on by a few ladies who give their time to the investigation of the cases brought to their knowledge, and endeavour to find reasons why the candidates for financial help should be assisted. It may therefore be assumed that the major portion of the subscription and donations is devoted to being frittered away in office and other expenses, as too frequently happens in the case of many so-called eleemosynary institutions. The discrimination exercised in relieving the destitute is a sound argument why the society should be supported by those who have an abundance and to spare. At the present moment there can be few in Hongkong who are in that fortunate position, for one way or another there have been a thousand and one calls on the benevolence of the community, and the majority of people find it a difficult proposition to make both ends meet in their own households. But where it is possible to render aid, the claims of the society to the consideration of the benevolent are undoubtedly great. Hongkong is the last place in the world for the destitute foreigner. There is no work for him here, he will not be permitted to turn his hand at manual labour, he cannot get away, there is no possibility of tramp to the next town, and he simply becomes a charge on the community in the long run. It is quite true there are some who neither sow nor do they spin, yet manage to eke out a precarious existence somehow or another. As a matter of fact, it is said that there are individuals who have lived for years "on the beach" in Hongkong and still come up smiling. But it is extremely undesirable that a colony of such people should become established, for it invariably means an increase in the criminal returns. Far better that they should be assisted by being given a free passage to their homes. Altogether, it seems that some 32 cases were brought to the attention of the society, and of these no fewer than 29 were considered entitled to relief. As might have been expected, one of the moving spirits in this work of charity was the Rev. J. H. France, who is ever to the fore in an unostentatious way in relieving the needy. The relief given, we are told, varies with the individual cases. Some are granted passage money to enable them to get back to home lands; some are helped to pay their rents; certain children, left orphans and destitute, are being main-

tained at school; employment is found for not a few who have been stranded in the Colony; and a little temporary assistance is given to many, helping them through a crisis and sometimes towards a fresh start in life. Of course, there are other bodies which have somewhat similar objects, such as the Sociedade S. Vicente de Paulo, which looks after the poor whose home is in Hongkong, and the St. Andrew's Society, whose relief fund is practically confined to Scotsmen. The Benevolent Society, on the other hand, is all-embracing so far as foreigners are concerned. The fact that destitute women and children are kept from starvation, that rents are paid, and that orphans are maintained should appeal to the generosity of the public. It is certainly to be hoped that the funds of the society will be augmented, if only that the grim spectre of destitution may be banished from the Colony.

WHERE IS MR. CHANG?

What is all this new-pother about the Yuet-han railway? We are told that the shareholders have held a secret meeting, at which various resolutions were adopted and, if all accounts be true, these resolutions must have been of a somewhat unusual character. The secret meeting was apparently only secret in name and not in fact, for representatives of the Railway Shareholders' Association managed to gain admittance and took part in the proceedings. Not only that, but some enterprising journalist in Canton succeeded in capturing the secret resolutions and actually had the temerity to publish them, whereupon the Namhoi Magistrate haled the editor before him and cross-questioned him as to the source of his information. Contrary to all the ethics of journalism, the editor, who, doubtless, deemed discretion the better part of valour, especially in Canton, where they have a rough and ready way of eliciting satisfactory answers, stated that the representatives of the Shareholders' Association were his informants. The newspapers have now been told that they must not publish anything which will excite their readers, particularly news concerning the railway. But that is not the point. Affairs must indeed be in a bad way when there is a cleavage among the shareholders, when one section considers it necessary to hold secret meetings and pass secret resolutions, and another section smuggles representatives into these meetings with the object of bringing them to the knowledge of the authorities and securing their suppression. The Yuet-han Railway Company was formed ages ago on the crest of a popular upheaval, but it is still as far from starting into serious operations. The money was subscribed handsomely, even the coolies falling over themselves in the rush to obtain a single share; the Government tried to secure a controlling interest and were soundly beaten by the local gentry; the board of directors and leading officials were named, if not appointed; various surveys were made and tentative efforts to begin operations hinted at, but nothing was done. Granted that the people of South China are perfectly entitled to finance and construct their own railways with Chinese capital, Chinese superintendents, Chinese labour, and keep them under the control of unofficial Chinese directors, there must be something radically wrong somewhere when after months of discussion on almost every conceivable subject connected with railways the scheme remains at a standstill. It was stated the other day that a meeting was about to be held at which a president, vice-president and board of directors were to be appointed. It seems rather late in the day to begin all these preliminary arrangements over again. Where, it may be asked, is Mr. Chang the ex-Minister of Commerce and various other portfolios, who was said to be the presiding genius of the Yuet-han railway? He has dropped out of affairs in the most mysterious fashion. At one time he was supposed to be concerned not only with the Yuet-han undertaking, but also with the proposal to build a railway to Amoy, which is to say Whampoa, and had also something to do with the Swatow line. Now, nothing is heard of him, although occasional rumours continue to obtain currency regarding what is to be done at Whampoa. If Mr. Chang is the president of the Yuet-han Company why is it necessary to elect another president? But that is not all. Where are the millions of dollars that were invested by the patriotic shareholders? It has been suggested that a portion of the money has evaporated into thin air, but that may be mere idle gossip, for in these corrupt days people will suggest anything. At all events, the majority of Chinese resident in Hongkong, who supported the national movement by investing their wealth in the Yuet-han enterprise, have little need for alarm on that score, for, very prudently, they lodged their money in local banks, and quietly awaited developments. Indeed, when one of the leading representatives of the shareholders in Hongkong sought to make his presence felt at a meeting of the shareholders in Canton he was practically told he had no *laissez-passer*, because his constituents had neglected to send their money to Canton. It is clear that matters are in a very unsatisfactory condition. Even those who espoused the cause of the promoters have been disappointed by the endless delays which have occurred. With the shareholders at sixes and sevens, the gentry and guilds holding aloof, the board in a state of disruption, and everything generally in a muddle, it is impossible to foresee what the outcome will be. Now that the newspapers are gagged,

the public remain in comparative darkness concerning the exact position of affairs. It is an unfortunate business, and chaos is likely to prevail until one or two strong determined leaders take the bull by the horns and carry the original project into execution.

HONGKONG AND MANILA TRADE.

When the Government of the Philippine Islands decided that, in order to extend their authority beyond the neighbourhood of Manila it was necessary to proceed with the construction of railways, certain concessions were granted to an American firm of railway contractors who undertook to perform the work within a specified time. In anticipation that the Philippine Commission would recognise the necessity for a scheme of railway extension and grant the requisite franchises, a number of American foundries hurried shipments of metal to Manila in the hope that being on the spot they would secure the contracts for rails, sleepers, etc. But before the Act which confirmed the railway franchises had been passed, there was a duty on steel, with the result that the shipments of railway material had to be placed in bond. The Act, which included a provision abolishing the duty in question, was passed in due course, but it was not made retrospective, and the consequence is that the authorities in Manila are now puzzling their brains to discover how the apparently dutiable iron and steel can be released from bond without infringing the terms of the law. It is pretty tangle, but it is hoped the secretary of commerce will manage to unravel it and get over the predicament. Of course all fair-minded people will agree that those who grasped the situation and took time by the forelock while their competitors were content to drowse their time away in weird inactivity should have the first opportunity of being rewarded for their enterprise. One firm, it is stated, brought over from the United States a quantity of small railway material valued at \$200,000, gold yet, because of the duty, they are compelled to stand aside while other firms, the late-comers, who evaded the former law, accidentally or otherwise, are doing a great business in supplying the railway concessionaires with identical material. The main point that will interest people in Hongkong lies in a sentence which we call from the *Far Eastern Review*, the leading trade and technical journal of the Orient. Referring to the importation of railway material to which we have just alluded, our contemporary says: "These goods were placed in a bonded warehouse, and there they remain because the firm is unable to compete with the Hongkong and Singapore markets, from which places large shipments of material are constantly coming into the Philippines duty-free." It continues: "If the Government, however, will so amend the tariff clause of the Act as to give the firm an opportunity to enter the competition it will be in position to do business. It seems to us only fair that local merchants should be allowed to sell these goods they have in bond, to the railroad companies, on the original invoices under which they were imported and with all the benefits of the duty-free clause of the law; and where other goods on which duties have already been paid are carried in stock and sold from the store shelves to the railroad builders the Government should make refunds of the duties already imposed." No doubt, in all honest fairness the firm which has been deprived of the advantage it deserved by priority of arrival should be placed in a position to enter into competition with its rivals, but the interesting point is that Hongkong and Singapore are winking up to the possibility of the Philippines as an outlet for surplus stock. It must be remembered that the moment the Insular Government consider that the Islands are capable of supplying their own demands, or hold that they should prove of financial benefit to the United States alone, they will be closed up tight against foreign traders. In a very few years the question will again come up for discussion whether inter-insular communication by vessels flying other than the American flag shall be permitted. It is only in abeyance at present. Then will come the question of preferential tariffs with the United States, and whenever that occurs foreign merchants will have to look elsewhere for a market. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn that Hongkong and Singapore are not letting the opportunity slip while the golden goose still remains alive. But with regard to the loan which lies in bond because it is dutiable, there is no reason given to show that, on being released by the grace of the Government, it will successfully compete with imports from this quarter even on level terms.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

(31st January.)

The disastrous effects of the fall in the Hongkong yarn market have been apparent for some time past to those who are interested in this feature of the Colony's trade, and when a debtor, who presented a petition to the Chief Justice, sitting in Bankruptcy to-day, ascribed his failure to losses sustained through his dealings in yarn, no surprise was manifested. There are several firms who have filed petitions in bankruptcy, but as was observed last week in the official report on the subject, until the public examination of the debtor is over, the exact position of affairs cannot be revealed. With the approach of the Chinese New Year, dealers in yarn have practically ceased, and prices remain stationary. Among those who are now

associated with the trade, however, there is a strong belief that when the holiday season is past, there will be renewed demand for yarn, and that extensive clearances will be made. Probably the wish is rather to be thought for the brokers' confessions that they have no idea how the various involvements which can be directly traced to unfortunate purchases will affect the general tone of the market. At any rate, it is claimed that there is every reason to hope that the end of February and the beginning of March will witness a revival in prices and an increased demand for the article. As Messrs. Phillips, Pettit & Co. remarked in their last report, the hope is entertained that the disastrous losses of the past year will have been wiped out of account and a fresh start made for the New Year. Improvement in prices may then be looked forward to, provided holders remain firm, as the hitherto large uncared stock has become sensibly diminished by being thrown back on first hands or on those of their comrades. Of course, one of the great incentives to further dealings is the optimistic voice of the oracle. Should the people who set themselves up as oracles prophesy favourably there is not the slightest doubt that the yarn market will become a centre of live interest, but in these depressed days it may be that the oracular judgments may be influenced by the enforced parsimony of the natives and as a consequence convey a dependent and gloomy view of the future. While we are on this subject which connects Hongkong with India, reference may be made to the state of the opium trade. It appears that since the arrival of the last mail from Bombay only some 45 chests of Malwa opium have been disposed of in Hongkong, the quotation ranging between \$800 and \$840 per picul. In fact, only a hand to mouth business in opium is being done, and there is no prospect of any improvement until the New Year has been celebrated and forgotten.

THE SABBATARIAN AT LARGE.

There is a fine sanctimonious wail, by a real old-time Kirk elder, in a letter which is given prominence in our contemporary the *Straits Times*. The wail is about the unhallowed Sabbath in the city and in the habit of making the Sabbath a day of joy and physical refreshment instead of wearing a face as long as the Clock Tower and snivelling over the sins of lost souls. As everybody knows who has ever been in Singapore, Sunday is looked upon as a day of rest after the labours of the week, but in this case "rest" does not mean self-immolation in a closet, but rest from the arduous work of the other six days. And, in order to gain fresh energy, they seek for recreation, such innocent recreations as golf, tennis and swimming. There is nothing actually ungodly about these pastimes, and they have never been known to do anybody any real harm when not indulged in to excess, but the morbid mind of the ultra-Puritanical is shocked at the display of energy which helps to keep the youth of Singapore in health. The distributors of the writer who signs himself "Protestant" may all be forgiven, but the circumstance of a golf match having been arranged, to quote the writer: "It is extremely unfortunate to say nothing of the lack of courtesy, that the Australian and China Squads have decided to have a golf match on Sunday afternoon at the time when some, at least, of Singapore's citizens will be going to one of the five or six churches which have their services at 5 or 5.30 p.m. Somehow it seems to me, sir, that this sustains the dignity and prestige of His Majesty's Navy and the Government of Hongkong in sixteen of His Majesty's officials, armed with golf sticks, on the way to the Race Course meeting the clergy of the city, some of whom are also supported by the Government, and their parishioners, on their way to church. We would prefer remembering their visit by something else, rather than that, against precedent, they spent the Sunday evening hour in a keen contest at golf." One can picture the horrified glare in the eyes of those who are going to church when they meet a gang—nothing more or less than a band of officers, who have done their duty to their country and themselves, riotously racing to the golf links, brandishing their brasses and clanking their cleeks and whirling their mallets as they pass by. Why do they not remain sedately at home, living on cold rashers and green peas? It is true that some of the heathen negroes lack of the predilection because they prefer their golf to their golf. They prefer bridge, I say, and nobody is there to criticize their escape of the golf links. Others avoid remark because they hide their equally disgraceful deeds in secluded spots. But those who, having a clean conscience and being actuated by the purest intentions, are not afraid to proclaim to the world that they have nothing to fear, either here or elsewhere, are victims of the deepest dye. It is the old question over again, whether man was made for the Sabbath or the Sabbath made for man. The people who only recognize one Sabbath in the week and spend the rest of the seven days in sloth and scandal, are not always the most compassionate, and, indeed, in some cases resemble a certain well-known as the Pharisees. "Max O'Rell" used to tell a capital story about a person who described the godlessness of the Parisians, how they went picnicking on Sunday, afterwards, visited the theatres, listened to the bands, gazed in through the museums and generally enjoyed themselves. "Max O'Rell" remarked that the churches and cathedrals of Paris were crowded from daylight till forenoon with devout worshippers; that afterwards the working man took his wife and family into the woods, instead of loafing around a public-house bar, that the bands played sacred music, that sacred pieces were sung at the theatres and listened to with the utmost reverence, that the children were educated in the wonders of nature in the woods and taught to comprehend the manifold beauties of the earth in the museums and so on. He wound up each remark with the question "Where was the Rev. Mr. Jones on the Sunday he was in Paris?" Some time afterwards the cleric became a candidate for the local council and when questions were invited the first was "Tell us where you were on the Sunday you were in Paris?" The reverend gentleman failed to get a seat. The fact of the matter is that, pure and a narrow, understanding are not the best attributes of virtue. In these more opportunist days for young and old in Hongkong to enjoy themselves rationally, naturally and inexpensively there would be no less cheerful chatter and banal innuendo, to say nothing of actual vice. Those who keep themselves in health, bodily and mentally, by regular recreation on the only day they can devote to the pleasure of the day, are the recipients of a "blessing" and should be encouraged in every respect.

Our readers will remember that on Thursday last we reproduced, in these columns, an extract from the *Singapore Free Press*, giving particulars of the arrangements made for the children of the Straits Settlements to be enabled to participate in a view of all that was to be seen of the "pomp and pageantry" to be put in evidence on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and their daughter, Princess Patricia, to the Southern Colony. A perusal of that paragraph must put before the minds of all now appearing, and even unfairly, the children of this colony are indeed, on occasions of this sort. All kinds of arrangements are made for the children, decorated stands, to which a ticket, to be had for the asking, if of sufficiently high position, will admit them—but what of the children? We do not mean the children of the pampered Pakee, who can go in under their mother's wings when they feel, and point to say they may. But what of the thousands of schoolchildren, orphans and otherwise, who have no wings to creep under from which vantage points to see the best that is to be seen? It is these children that should be considered, because, in the vast majority of cases, it is they who will form the Foreign Population of the Colony in the time to come, and it is now that they should be afforded every opportunity of witnessing shows and pageants such as perhaps may never fall to their lot, to witness, again, while the "Children of the Peak" will, no doubt, on the final return home of their parents, never re-visit this Colony, but will see in the homeland what those permanently settled here are deprived from seeing. When His Royal Highness, since Anson, the only son and brother of our viceroy Royal Highness, stayed with us, what was done for the children? As usual, nothing! Now that His Britannic Majesty King Edward VII's brother is coming to us, perhaps, for the first time, and that the last opportunity may be given of sending one to meet the British Throne, the child of whom proves and brings before the minds of the young more forcibly than all pictures of

A STRAITS SUGGESTION.

(in February.)

On the occasion of the recent annual conference of the Three Admirals at Singapore, our Straits contemporary—the *Singapore Free Press*—as usual devoting its attention upon topics of current local interest, gave prominence to the annual meeting of the naval commanders-in-chief of the day. The conference, and our contemporary's observations thereon, was another aspect in which there is ample room for mutual consultation, even if that does not immediately translate itself into co-operation. The suggestion originated from the passing visit of H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan through Singapore, on return from Java to his own Colony, "it is to be regretted," says the *Free Press*, "that Sir Matthew Nathan had to take the ship at all, but that was unavoidable, in order that he should have a fair opportunity of shaking off his recent sea-sickness." As it so happened, Sir Matthew Nathan had nothing of this Colony, nor would it have been advisable that he should have attempted to do so, and so have incurred fatigue. And yet, when we come to think of all the numerous ways in which the administration of this Colony is bound to deal with common topics and incidents with the Government of Hongkong, it would be at once admitted that something good could result from a periodical interchange of visits between the Governors of Singapore and Hongkong. Official correspondence is indispensable, and it compels exact thinking and precise definition of purpose and opinion. But imagine Sir Matthew Nathan having to consider some question referring to the working of the administration of Hongkong to the Straits; would it not be of much advantage to him if he could run down to Singapore, and make a short tour through the Straits Settlements, under the direct cicerone of H.E. the High Commissioner and the resident General? *Vice versa*, it is quite easy to imagine that ten days' stay in Hongkong on the part of Sir John Anderson, would imply the presentation and consideration of many topics of common interest to Hongkong and the Straits. All this, as it is noted, as following the admirable precedent of the Three Admirals. The eminently practical suggestion deserves more than passing notice. In the same editorial, our contemporary adds:—"Then again, on the other side, we can perfectly well conceive the advantage that might quite well result from His Honour Sir Thirkell White, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, taking short leave for a brief tour through the Malay Peninsula, and having a conference with H.E. the Governor at Singapore. And on the other hand, when we think of the close commercial association between the Straits Settlements and the Burmese supplies, we cannot but think that H.E. Sir John Anderson could hardly spend a month to more advantage, than in a run up to Rangoon, and in comparing note with Sir Thirkell White. Indeed, this is more probable than possible, because it is to be remembered that Sir John's son is a member of the Burma Civil Service, and it is not at all unlikely that Sir John Anderson may think of paying an early visit to Burma, primarily from parental motives. And that brings us to the suggestion that it would be a happy conjunction of administrative interests, if, at the very time when the Three Admirals meet next year, we should also, at Singapore, the Governor of Hongkong and Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, enjoying the hospitality of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The possibilities, obviously do not end here. The existence of the *entente cordiale* suggests that more should be done by the Governor of this Colony, than merely accord friendly wishes to the French Governor-General of Indo-China on the occasion of that official passing through Singapore for Saigon or Hanoi, or returning this way to France. It is obviously of the highest advantage that both the Governors of the Straits Settlements and of Hongkong should be on these close and amiable terms with the Governor-General of Indo-China, that can only be attained, by personal visits and an exchange of hospitality. As to Siam again, over and over again, a better guarantee for cordial relations and mutual good fellowship, than all the formal treaty provisions or departmental regulations is the word."

OUR LITTLE ONES.

Our readers will remember that on Thursday last we reproduced, in these columns, an extract from the *Singapore Free Press*, giving particulars of the arrangements made for the children of the Straits Settlements to be enabled to participate in a view of all that was to be seen of the "pomp and pageantry" to be put in evidence on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and their daughter, Princess Patricia, to the Southern Colony. A perusal of that paragraph must put before the minds of all now appearing, and even unfairly, the children of this colony are indeed, on occasions of this sort. All kinds of arrangements are made for the children, decorated stands, to which a ticket, to be had for the asking, if of sufficiently high position, will admit them—but what of the children? We do not mean the children of the pampered Pakee, who can go in under their mother's wings when they feel, and point to say they may. But what of the thousands of schoolchildren, orphans and otherwise, who have no wings to creep under from which vantage points to see the best that is to be seen? It is these children that should be considered, because, in the vast majority of cases, it is they who will form the Foreign Population of the Colony in the time to come, and it is now that they should be afforded every opportunity of witnessing shows and pageants such as perhaps may never fall to their lot, to witness, again, while the "Children of the Peak" will, no doubt, on the final return home of their parents, never re-visit this Colony, but will see in the homeland what those permanently settled here are deprived from seeing. When His Royal Highness, since Anson, the only son and brother of our viceroy Royal Highness, stayed with us, what was done for the children? As usual, nothing! Now that His Britannic Majesty King Edward VII's brother is coming to us, perhaps, for the first time, and that the last opportunity may be given of sending one to meet the British Throne, the child of whom proves and brings before the minds of the young more forcibly than all pictures of

chapters in history can do, the fact that the King is a reality, and not merely a name, are they, then, these little ones, to be once again left out entirely, the provisions being made for their elders to enjoy the full sight of all that there is to be seen? Surely, it is not too late to make a special children's stand at least one of the functions to take place. From what we have just said, the first entertainment given by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, after the arrival to take up the reins of office, was one for the children. Let them be remembered now, with all deference we commend this suggestion to the committee having the matter in hand.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE CHINA FAMINE.

RIOT AMONG REFUGEES.

SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 26th January, 12.10 p.m.

It is reported that a riot has taken place among the famine refugees at Yangchow.

Many soldiers, who were sent to quell the disturbance, have been wounded.

OBITUARY.

MR. F. MAITLAND DEAD.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 26th January, 12.10 p.m.

Mr. Frank Maitland is dead.

TRAGEDY AT SHANGHAI.

SHIP'S OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 26th January, 10.55 p.m.

Molnes, the second officer on board the steamer *Maori King*, committed suicide on Saturday by shooting himself with a revolver.

MANCHURIA PROVINCE.

PROPOSED VICEROYALTY FOR THE NORTH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 26th January, 10.55 p.m.

It is reported, on reliable authority, that it is the intention of the Chinese Imperial Government to establish a viceroyalty over the province of Manchuria.

CHINESE EVILDOERS.

BEFORE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 26th January, 3.15 p.m.

Chang Pao-ching and Huang-yi, who are charged with having been connected with the Kiangai revolutionaries, were tried before the Mixed Court yesterday.

A letter which had been sent by Tuan Fong was accepted as *prima facie* evidence against the accused.

The Court thereupon ordered the prisoners to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

The Shanghai Municipality offered no opposition to the Assessor's order.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

TICK LIANG TO RESIGN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 29th January, 4.15 p.m.

Acting in compliance with the representations of the diplomatic corps at Peking it is reported that Tick Liang is resigning the appointment which was recently conferred on him in the Customs service. His successor will be Na Tung.

INTERNATIONAL MARI.

THIBETANS IN CONFERENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 30th January, 2.45 p.m.

The Assistant Imperial Resident at Lhasa is conferring with the members of the Tibetan Council with a view to the selection of a suitable site for the establishing of an international commercial mart.

A CHINESE TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED HANDED OVER TO CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 31st January, 11.50 a.m.

The Chinaman who is alleged to have wilfully murdered a Chinese detective—"second"—has been handed over by the French authorities in Shanghai to the Chinese officials, by whom he will be tried.

NEUOHWANG'S UNDERSTUDY.

PROPOSED NEW OPEN PORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 31st January, 11.50 a.m.

With the object of facilitating the international shipping trade during the months when Newchwang is ice-bound, Chao Erh-sen has decided to open a new port, which shall be free from ice, in the vicinity of North Chiaochoo.

The new port will be opened immediately. Newchwang becomes closed to shipping, and will be considered the winter equivalent of that port.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT SINGAPORE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, 1st February, 11.30 a.m.

The P. & O. steamer *Delhi*, with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia of Connaught, arrived this morning.

The Royal visitors landed at Johnston's Pier where they were officially received, a Guard of Honour being provided by the Royal West Kent Regiment.

The Royal Highnesses then proceeded to the Victoria Memorial Hall where Addresses were presented by representatives of the various communities in these Settlements. Sir John Anderson presented the respective deputations to His Royal Highness.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess then started the new chimneys of the Clock presented by the Straits Trading Co. to the Memorial Hall.

The Royal Party afterwards proceeded to Government House where the Malay Sultans were presented to the Duke.

There will be a tiffin at Government House.

Their Royal Highnesses will embark in the afternoon for Hongkong.

The decorations along the route of the royal procession and of the public buildings were carried out on a lavish scale.

To-day was proclaimed a public holiday.

THE STRAITS CHINESE AND THE ROYAL VISIT.

On Thursday night last at 8 p.m., reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 26th ult., a meeting of Straits Chinese was held at the office of Messrs. Kim Sang & Co. to consider the question of presenting an address to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. There was a large gathering, including such representative men as Hon. Tan Jiah Kim (Chairman), and Messrs. Seah Leang Seah, Song Ong Siang, Lim Boon Keng, Chua Giang Thye, Lee Choon Guan, Tan Boon Lai, Cheng Keng Lee, &c.

The draft address as prepared by Mr. Song Ong Siang, and Dr. Lim Boon Keng was submitted to the meeting and approved. The chairman having explained the nature of the Straits Chinese British Association, and all other Straits Chinese who are not yet members of that representative body—the meeting proceeded to elect various committees to look after the programme, which is briefly to consist of (1) a torchlight procession of the Company, S.V., (2) the presentation of two bouquets to the Duchess and the Princess Patricia by two young Chinese girls—the daughter of Mr. Tan Yee Gim having been suggested—who will be borne to Government House in archaic sedan chairs in the choicest Chinese style, and (3) the reading of the address by the Chinese member of the Legislative Council. A large committee with Mr. Tan Kham Hock as general secretary was elected, and the successful meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Straits Chinese subscribers to the procession fund if desirous of joining in the procession will have to purchase rosaries from the general secretary.

CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES.

IN THEIYANGTZE VALLEY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 1st February, 2.40 p.m.

The Chinese authorities are exhibiting unwonted activity in arresting

alleged revolutionaries along the Yangtze Valley.

Taotai Sun has been arrested at Nanking.

Shanghai, 1st February, 2.40 p.m.

Another decree has been issued censoring H.E. Tang Shao-yi for nepotism.

Shanghai, 1st February, 2.40 p.m.

The trial of Mr. C. A. Biddle, ex-general manager and secretary of the Hotel Metropole, Ltd., on the criminal charge of obtaining money under false pretences, has commenced.

Mr. Ellis defends Mr. Biddle.

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THE ROYAL VISIT.

REVISED OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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SEVERE SQUALL IN HONGKONG.

HARBOUR SWEEPED BY TREMENDOUS GALE.

LIVES LOST AND PROPERTY DESTROYED.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF A TEN MINUTES' BLOW.

28th ult.

Hongkong has suffered from such a series of elemental disasters, involving the loss of valuable lives and property during the past few months, that another visitation more or less viewed with that callousness which is the offspring of fatalism. The storm of wind and rain which broke over the Colony this afternoon did not, as a consequence, evoke that extreme curiosity which was aroused on the memorable 18th of September, but had that day never existed the violence of the squall which almost approached tornado force, and caused the death of numerous Chinese and the loss of many native craft, to say nothing of the damage and destruction done to property ashore, would have become a black-letter day in the annals of Hongkong. All the forenoon there had been a brooding in the atmosphere, and in most offices the electric light was turned on early in the day. But as there was nothing to indicate the approach of a whirlwind, and as the air was almost sultry, it could hardly be said that there was any premonition of the coming storm. Just before the tiffin hour, when one o'clock was looming ahead, and the majority of people were preparing for the usual respite from toil, the sky suddenly became overcast and darkness fell over the city. About five minutes to one o'clock the city seemed to be shrouded in a black pall, and it was impossible to see a hundred yards ahead. It became obvious then that some cataclysm of nature was impending and it came with appalling suddenness. The tornado, for it was little less in fury and destroying power, swept up the Colony from the south. It was accompanied by a blinding down-fall which formed an absolute rain curtain and cleared the streets of every description of traffic.

At this time the harbour was crowded with the small native craft and the Chinese who were navigating the sampans, junks and lighters had not the slightest warning of what was in store for them. They were in most cases placidly rowing across the bay, for there was not, prior to the coming of the storm, a breath of wind to ruffle the sails. The thunder storm was heralded by a drizzling shower which rapidly developed into a down-pour. Then the wind rose until it was howling through the Colony, driving the rain-drops like bullets in its course. The native boatmen were helpless in its grasp. Indeed, from the moment the rain began to fall until the black squall was at its zenith could not have exceeded two minutes at the outside. It only lasted some ten minutes, from first to last, but it effectively wrought death and destruction in that short space of time. On all sides, in the central section of the harbour, junks, lighters and sampans were to be seen tumbling, and the harbour was littered with jetsam, and it was feared that there would be another holocaust of life to chronicle.

Acting with a promptitude which was more than commendable and gave practical proof of the lesson learned in the great typhoon, the police authorities commanded every launch they could lay hands upon. They did not stand on any ceremony; if a launch had steam up, out she had to go to rescue the crews of the native craft which had been swamped in the sudden onslaught of the gale. The chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, Mr. T. K. Kam Tong, who happened to be in the vicinity of the harbour at the time, immediately gave orders that two launches over which he exercised control, the *Kwong On* and the *Y. C. N.*, should proceed to render help to the sinking vessels. In fact there was not a disengaged launch which did not embark on its mission of mercy. Fortunately, the violence of the storm was of such short duration that the sea never became tempestuous, otherwise the loss of life would have been much greater than it proved to be, although the returns as to the casualties cannot yet be considered complete.

Many sampans were literally smashed to atoms against the quay wall while others filled so rapidly that nothing could be done to save them. Junks carrying a full display of sail area had their sheets torn to strips of canvas. One junk simply seemed to be swallowed up in the middle of the harbour, only the top of the mast being visible above the water. At Blake Pier three sampans were lying full of water. Now and then Chinese workers would be met running along the street carrying the insensible bodies of children who had been on the point of drowning. Several were carried into the shed of the new Post Office and brought back to life. Right along the Connaught Road praya were wrecked vessels, with crowds watching, and assisting to the utmost of their ability the unfortunate natives. The scene in no way compared with the typhoon's aftermath, but at the same time it was a striking illustration of the dangers which have to be faced by those who go down to the sea in ships.

The amazing feature of the tornado was its extraordinary swiftness and its marvellous velocity. Almost before people had begun to realize that they were in the midst of another disaster and that the mosquito craft in the harbour were being swept to destruction, the storm had passed over and only a thin drizzle was left. But some idea of the fury of the gale may be formed from the fact that the river steamer *Paul Beau*, which was moored by five huge cables, was wrenched from her moorings and cast adrift. The great hempen cable looked as if it had been cut by an exceptionally sharp knife; the chain cable was broken but not before the stout wooden pile or bollard to which it was attached had been bodily uplifted and swung on the wharf. The other cables simply parted in two. The vessel drifted away from the pier and what added to her danger

was the fact that she had no steam. But the officers and engineers promptly took affairs into their own hands and with the aid of the Chinese boatmen, who worked valiantly, the vessel was swung against the wharf without having sustained the slightest damage. Meanwhile, the steam launches were scouring the harbour with the object of rescuing the drowning and bringing the capsized and sinking craft to the shore. To say that they were wonderfully successful is to tell but half the truth. They did their duty with a will and that the death-roll is not greater may be attributed to the indefatigable and whole-hearted efforts of the Chinese in command of the launches.

What the casualty list will eventually prove to be it is impossible to estimate. One report has it that at least 20 sampans and lighters foundered opposite Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s premises. Another, on the authority of the captain of the *Hoi Ning*, who was an eye-witness, states that fully another 20 were wrecked in the centre of the harbour. So that it is a moderate estimate to suggest that 50 junks, lighters and sampans have gone to the bottom. If we put the loss of life at 50 men, women and children we will probably be within the mark.

The theory of a south-westerly direction is practically supported by the experience on board the *Macon* steamer shortly before noon to-day. A European passenger, travelling by the *Sui Tai* this morning, whom our representative interviewed, stated that the passage from Macao was wholly uneventful until approaching the Capismoon Pass by the inner route, when torrential rains poured down in a blinding sheet obscuring everything from view. The rainstorm was accompanied by a violent gale of wind which, however, was fortunately of but the shortest duration, lasting not more than about ten minutes. Within an hour of his arrival in Hongkong, the gentleman witnessed the destructive effects of the gale, the precursor of which he had observed at sea. Our informant saw no damage afloat or around Capismoon as a result of the storm.

The most satisfactory feature of the day was the unflinching readiness which all sundry exhibited when called upon to succour the drowning boat crews. The men of the British warships in the harbour worked like Trojans and with equal success. The Chinese launches could not be held back from endeavouring to locate stricken vessels, and, indeed, there was what may be described as a communal desire and a praiseworthy contest to assist the unfortunate who had been caught in the clutches of the storm.

So far no estimate can be formed as to the extent of the damage resulting from the violence of the gale. Many lighters laden with valuable merchandise have disappeared and, as already noted, the waters of the harbour are strewn with bales of goods and wreckage of every description. It is safe to say, however, that the damage will be found to amount to several thousands of dollars.

THE SCENE AT THE HARBOUR.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

YEOMAN SERVICE RENDERED BY NAVY AND POLICE.

A sudden and fierce tornado struck Hongkong shortly before the tiffin hour to-day, doing great damage afloat as well as ashore. Although the day did not dawn bright, there were no indications to show that anything so serious would pass over our island. Shortly before one o'clock this afternoon, a glance in the western direction showed that the sky had become as gloomy and almost portentous as an artificial storm horizon at the theatre. Below this was a curling and twisting mass of leaden clouds rushing over Green Island. Those who saw this knew that there would be something happening ere long and made for a nearby place of safety. Those who did not will remember what occurred for a long while. There was not even a drizzle to act as a warning to those ashore and afloat; but suddenly the rain came down with such blinding fury as to make it impossible for one to see more than a yard ahead. A strong gust of wind, travelling approximately at the rate of fifty miles an hour, followed soon after, and lasted for about eight minutes, leaving several wrecks in the harbour in its wake. Altogether, as we have said, the tornado remained with us between eight and ten minutes, yet in that short space of time the damage that was wrought was equal to a moderate sized typhoon. No mercy was shown to those poor sampan folks who have hardly had time to get over the scare of that memorable day—the 18th September, 1906.

THE DAMAGE ASHORE.

was not so serious as was at first anticipated. The roads and byways along the Eastern and Western districts were flooded in some places nearly knee-deep. Rickshaws by the score were overturned along the Praya East and Queen's Road East, but their fares managed to crawl out unhurt, although soaked to the skin. Public street chairs were blown several yards away from their stand, while glass windows were smashed in many buildings in the city, and trees and plants suffered greatly. As far as we could learn at this late hour there were no casualties on land.

THE FLOATING POPULATION.

as usual were the hardest hit. Practically speaking, little or no damage was done in the Eastern end of the harbour. The damage was done from Blake Pier westwards. Two sampans under tow of the steam launch *Bailly* were swept between Blake Pier and the P. & O. wharf. The occupants were all thrown into the water and all, but one—a lad of five summers who sank immediately—were saved by the crew of the launch. When a *Hongkong Telegraph* reporter arrived on the scene soon after the blow the *Bailly*'s crew were assisting the unfortunate sampan people to recover their property which was floating near the praya wall. Another sampan which had made fast to the steam launch *Aggie*, lying west of the P. & O. wharf,

struck down immediately, but was held up by the ropes which were attached to the starboard side of the launch. A third-class cargo boat, moored alongside the praya wall, a little west of Douglas wharf, fully loaded with valuable merchandise for Vancouver and the United States, foundered, the cargo floating away from the submerged wreck in all directions. A little boy from this boat, who was seen to be drowning, was rescued by some Portuguese gentleman, who promptly removed the lad, who was in an unconscious condition, into a nearby mat-shed and rendered first aid. At Pottinger Street pier another cargo-boat, laden with matting, which was moored alongside the stone pier, went down, but no casualties were reported. Her cargo, however, was floating in every direction. A large first-class cargo-boat turned turtle in the middle of the harbour, directly opposite the Central Market. In that vicinity also it is reported that about twenty sampans came to grief.

The *Y. C. N.* of the steam-launch *Wo On* was completely torn away. Another cargo-boat, moored near the Harbour Office and full of cargo, was destroyed.

A SKIPPER'S FORETHOUGHT.

Captain Lewington, of the *Tai E* Chung steamer *Hoi Ning*, late H.M.S. *Swift*, who has been trading in China waters for nearly a quarter of a century and knows the turn of the wind and sea, saw in the skies this morning danger ahead. As everyone must know who has taken a trip to Miss Bay and its surrounding islands, a heavy swell is nearly always encountered on that run. Bearing this in mind the skipper refused to sail this morning. That he was right in his judgment all will agree. Had he braved the existing elements outside the harbour this morning and made an attempt to reach *Tai E* Chung there is no knowing but that the *Hoi Ning* would have come to the same end as her predecessor, the *Albatross*.

THE WATER POLICE.

under charge of the well-known Inspector Angley, are to be congratulated on their prompt action in rendering assistance to the unfortunate who fell into the fury of the tornado. No sooner had word reached Tsim-tsa-tsi Station that some of the floating population were in difficulties than all the police launches got to work. Calling up other spare Chinese launches moored at wharves to get busy, a fleet of launches sailed out in charge of the police, and did yeoman service in rescuing drowning people, many of whom have to thank the Water Police for living to-day.

THE FIVE STEAMER PAUL BEAU, which was warped to her wharf with one chain, two wire ropes and two double hemp ropes, snapped these as if they were threads. She drifted away from her wharf. The Chief Officer, Mr. A. Leard, who was having a nap at the time, was suddenly awakened by the quartermaster who told him of the predicament. Speaking to our representative of the incident Mr. Leard had not enough to say regarding the seamanlike qualities of the native crew. The anchor was dropped at once and steps were taken to get the vessel back to the wharf, which was done successfully, notwithstanding the fact that no steam was up at the time. No time was lost in the engine-room, however, and in the short space of a quarter of an hour Chief Engineer Watson and Second Engineer Sivanant had full pressure on.

"No damage was done to the ship," said Mr. Leard, when asked the question, "except that tables and chairs were turned over, and the saloon flooded." Speaking of the thunderstorm, the Chief Officer said: "The wind started from the S. and veered to S.W. This accounts for the fact that instead of dropping, the barometer rose very high soon after the blow—a very strange affair. Had the wind come from the North it would have been different. You see," he said, pointing to the broken cables, "it must have been severe to have snapped those. Look at the size of the ropes. It was the suddenness of the affair that broke the cables," he concluded.

EAST POINT.

In the belief that Jardine's Point and Causeway Bay might present a similar spectacle to the scene of destruction on the memorable 18th September, 1906, our representative journeyed eastward to ascertain the extent, if any, of the damage in that direction. He was pleasantly disappointed. Skirting the shore line all along the water front from Blue Buildings to Causeway Bay the hundreds of sampans from end to end were all riding quietly at anchor. Under Fenwick's shelter the stern-wheeler for Tonkin launched the other day had a number of carpenters on board working on the superstructure of the vessel, while on the eastern side of the stone pier the Government dredger was at work removing the silt on the foreshore. The large fleet of coal junks beyond this point escaped quite scathlessly, as also did the mo-quo fleet of pleasure yachts at anchor off Ah King's slipway. At Observation Point nothing untoward has happened. The little bay at Jardine Point sheltered the small boats and sampans, and a single sampan that had capsized, but which the crew managed to upright again as our representative reached the point to note the occurrence. There were no casualties to report. At Causeway Bay hundreds of all sorts and conditions of craft were at anchor, from the diminutive slipper boat to great big deep-sea junks. Beyond the report of a single boat being overturned with the unconfirmed statement of the drowning of two boatmen and the rescue of a single child, there was no other evidence of note. It was evident from the excited manner in which the boat people were discussing the amount of the damage that they calculated upon a heavy mortality of men and women from among their fraternity in the central section of the harbour.

At the identical spot where the *Chinkai* *Mafoo* foundered off Kelle's Island in the typhoon of September last a large coal cargo boat foundered this afternoon. The crew were all saved by the Dock Launch *K. T.* The junk lies water-logged where she went down.

THE RESCUE PARTIES.

No sooner was the extent and the seriousness of the catastrophe realised both ashore and afloat than rescue parties were immediately organized and with admirable promptitude set to work in the humane endeavour to assist the scores of helpless women and children struggling in the water. Needless to say, officials and civilians threw themselves promiscuously into the self-imposed task towards their fellow-men in imminent danger of drowning. Conspicuous amongst the rescuers were the blue-jackets from his Majesty's ships in port. H.M.S. *Tamar* had her boats out and manned by a sturdy crew of blue-jackets succeeded in almost no time in picking up twenty-three men and women from their overturned craft. Men from the British tender *H.M.S. King* did their fair share of the work of rescue. Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore's dispatch vessel, the *Academy*, also contributed her quota towards the succouring party, while the torpedo-destroyers, H.M.S. *Fame*, *Harb*, and *Handy* each played a part in sending out her contingent of rescuers. Between the blue-jackets, we understand, they accounted for no less than 150 lives saved, not including the crew of two water-logged junks which, at time of writing, are being towed in by H.M. surveying vessel the *Waterwitch*. Of the 23

rescued by the *Tamar*, the doctor on board succeeded in bringing all round with the exception of one woman who could not be resuscitated.

A TORPEDOER'S MISSION.

Commodore H. Pigott Williams dispatched a torpedo-boat No. 46 to cruise round the island at 4.45 p.m. On board the destroyer are two Naval doctors whose duty it will be to render medical aid to any of the rescued who may be in need of skilled professional attendance.

THE CIVILIAN RESCUE PARTIES.

The civil members of the community also did excellent work in rescuing the Chinese in the harbour. While officers in the employ of shipping firms were for the most part, eager to render aid, it was not within the means of all to promptly commandeer the services of steam-launches, etc. Mr. Morrison, the harbour engineer, of the Dock Co., was afloat when the storm struck the Colony. He succeeded in picking up seven out of twelve Chinese. To his regret, he could not reach five others in time enough, and the men were consequently drowned. Mr. C. D. Silas, of the Dock Co., who was at the head office at the time, took in the situation at once, and getting into the Co.'s C. 5 he steamed into the Central Fairway where 2 men, a woman and a child were saved from a watery grave. To Mr. W. Wilson, chief manager of the Dock Co., a boatman owes his life at the moment. Mr. Wilson, like Mr. Silas, was also at his office at the time of the storm. He was then about to cross the harbour, and realizing that his efforts might be better employed in the work of rescue he set out also in one of the Dock's launches with the result stated.

THE TORPEDOER'S CRUISE.

As stated in our report of the rainstorm yesterday, the torpedo boat destroyer No. 46 started out on a cruise round the island at 4.45 p.m. The wisdom of the decision to dispatch the destroyer on the succouring mission is evidenced by the result which was learnt on the return of the 46 to harbour at eight o'clock this morning. The rescue party, including two Naval doctors, came across nine junks altogether that had turned turtle during the violence of the storm. On one of the vessels five persons were observed to be clinging to the derelict. The destroyer approached her and had all the five survivors taken on board; they were two men and three women.

Approaching another of the capsized junks the "handy men" succeeded in up-righting her. An examination was made to discover whether any person was on board, but no sign of any of the crew could be traced, and the presumption is that all hands had perished in the heavy sea and rain in the afternoon. On the rest of the derelicts that were passed by the torpedo-boat there were no signs of any persons being on board; a similar fate must have inevitably befallen the crews as in the case of the other boat. It would thus appear that the mortality, as a result of the storm yesterday, must undoubtedly be greater than the earlier estimates had placed the number of the casualties.

THE S.S. "YING KINE."

While the s.s. *Ying Kine* was lashed to her wharf yesterday the turbulent sea appeared to have lifted her up on to the pier piles and as a succession of bumping caused some slight damage to the river steamer. We understand that until the surveyors have had time to inspect the hull of the vessel in dock it cannot definitely be ascertained whether the damage sustained necessitates repairs. However, it is hoped that no serious mishap will be disclosed on the occasion of the survey.

NO OFFICIAL RETURNS.

No official records of the damage done ashore and afloat could be got from the police to-day. They were engaged in compiling the returns when our reporter called and no information could be obtained.

BOATWOMAN'S SAD STORY.

30th ult.

The official record of the number of lives lost and the damage done in the harbour by the squall which struck Hongkong on the 28th instant is so far as it has been compiled, as follows:

People missing	35
Dead bodies recovered	2
People in hospital	2
Bodies capsized	20
Persons rescued by the police and others	46

These figures, however, are subject to considerable revision. For example there is no notice taken of the numerous gallant and successful efforts of the men of the Royal Navy to rescue drowning persons in the harbour and outside. They, alone, are responsible for the safety of something like 150 Chinese boatmen and women. There must have been numerous escapes of which we know nothing and of which the police will never hear. If the official record says that 5 persons are known to be missing then we may take it for a moral certainty that there is a vast number more whose fate will never be known because they may not be missed, being, in other words, minus friends or relatives.

Of those rescued from drowning by the harbour police two were picked up by P.C. Berrie and Coxswain 446, who were patrolling the harbour in police pinnace No. 6, while the crew of the steam launch *Marlow* were the means of saving sixteen persons, who were seen clinging to wreckage outside the harbour, from a watery grave.

The British torpedo boat, which went out scouring the waters around the island, picked up among many others, a six-year-old girl, who was clinging to a piece of wood, outside the harbour.

Yesterday afternoon, a boatwoman, who said she was Leung Mei, reported to Inspector Gourlay, at No. 2 Station, that she had lost her cargo boat, No. 1,655, and all those on board that was dear to her. Before the wild wind broke over the island, she said that her junk was alongside a big first-class steamer. The squall suddenly sprang up and her boat was capsized. She managed to be saved, but her husband and her two daughters, aged respectively fourteen and six years old, were drowned.

OWING to the lax manner shown lately in metalling the newly opened roads in the Chinese Settlement in North Sizua and unwarranted delay in several other matters affecting the development of the Settlement, the Shanghai Taotai, H.E. Jui Cheng, acting under instructions of the higher authorities, has sent a dispatch to the gentry in charge of the public works of North Sizua asking them to hasten matters and complete the work drawn up early in the year as proposed to be finished in the course of the twelfth month.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL IN DIFFICULTIES.

PROPRIETOR UNABLE TO APPEAR IN COURT.

31st ult.

In the Bankruptcy Court to-day, the Chief Justice presiding, Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, presented a debtor's petition on behalf of H. W. R. Mathewy, Kowloon.

Mr. Grist said this was a petition by the proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, Kowloon, who, being unable to pay his debts, asked that he might be adjudged bankrupt. Mr. Grist proceeded to state that he had been unable to file a statement of affairs on account of the debtor being in hospital. There was a distraint on the premises which were very large and contained a great deal of furniture, "and that sort of thing." The assets were estimated at \$12,000 and the liabilities at \$28,000.

The Chief Justice: You want me to make the order without the usual statement?

Mr. Grist: Of course, the full statement will be filed by the debtor.

The Chief Justice: Put have I the power?

Mr. Grist: Your Lordship has the power to make an order on being satisfied as to the value of the assets. It is entirely in your Lordship's hands.

The Chief Justice: You have satisfied yourself about the assets?

Mr. Grist: I know about them myself, and I know there must be a considerable amount of property there. I think there is a distraint in for a year's rent which is owing.

Mr. Grist: For eight months' then, and an action is pending for another four months' rent.

The Chief Justice: What is the rent?

Mr. Grist: \$1,200 a month.

The Chief Justice: Have you included that in the liabilities?

Mr. Grist: Yes. That really is the great liability, and the thing has been going on for a very long time pending settlement.

The Chief Justice: When will the debtor make his declaration?

Mr. Grist: As soon as he comes out of hospital.

The Chief Justice: What is a matter with him?

Mr. Grist: Heart failure, I believe.

The Chief Justice: Can't he make his declaration now?

Mr. Grist: No, my Lord, not at present.

The Chief Justice: Very well.

The order was made accordingly.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.

The report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1906, for presentation to the shareholders at the ordinary annual general meeting of the company, to be held at the registered office of the company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, at noon on Saturday, the 9th proximo, states:—

To the shareholders of Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen,—The directors now beg to submit to you your report and statement of accounts for year ending 31st December, 1906. The net profit for that period amounts to \$140,551.69.

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account \$5,070.62

\$145,622.31	
And from this have to be deducted:—	
Remuneration to directors 5% commission on net profits	\$7,027.58
Remuneration to general managers on net profits	7,027.58
	14,055.16

Leaving available for appropriation \$131,567.15

The directors recommend that a dividend of eight per cent on the paid-up capital be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$120,000.00 and that the balance of \$11,567.15 be carried to a new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Mr. C. Ewins having resigned, Mr. J. Scott Harton was invited to fill the vacancy and accepted a seat on the Board in accordance with rule 76 of the company's articles of association. Messrs. A. G. Wood, J. Van Buren, J. Scott Harton, H. A. W. Slade and Ho Tung retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Gaskell and W. Hutton Potts who offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Liabilities.

Capital account:—	
150,000 shares at \$10 each	\$1,500,000.00
Insurance reserve fund	212,700.46
Fund for equalization of dividend	50,000.00
Mortgage	120,000.00
Sundry creditors	51,284.60
Unclaimed dividends	5,217.49
Profit and loss account:—	
Amount carried forward from 1905	\$5,070.62
For the year 1906	140,551.69
	\$1,945,522.31

Assets.

Amount invested in property	\$1,441,208.39
on mortgage	570,212.57
Accounts receivable	77,933.46
Office furniture	521.00
Fire insurance premium	3,970.00
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and on hand	4,612.83
	\$2,094,824.95

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

December 31st 1906.	
To Fire insurance premium	\$4,936.50
" Crown rent	4,518.68
" General charges	2,961.98
" Allowance to general managers to cover office rent & salaries of secretary & clerks	8,000.00
" Repairs (ordinary)	\$3,685.81
" (typhoon)	13,954.68
	37,048.55
auditors' fees	250.00
Balance	145,622.31
	\$183,910.69

Dr.

January 1st, 1907.	
By balance carried forward from 1906	\$5,070.62
December 31st, 1906.	
By rent	94,408.28
By interest	42,702.11
By transfer fees	216.00
By profits on sales of properties	\$1,536.14
	\$140,551.69

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

Following is the eighteenth report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, at 10 o'clock on Monday, 4th proximo.

Gentlemen,—The directors now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the company and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The balance of profit and loss account for the year, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounted to \$183,910.69. The directors therefore, recommend that a Dividend of \$2.50 per share be paid, which, after writing off the directors' and auditors' fees will leave a balance of \$1,089,15 to be carried forward to credit of a new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Messrs. A. Rodgers and W. H. Gaskell retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. W. May in place of the late Mr. Thos. Arnold. Mr. May now retires, but offers himself for re-election.

T. F. HODGE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Liabilities.

Paid up Capital	\$180,000.00
Accounts payable	304.17
Dividends outstanding	123.05
Balance of profit and loss account	163,945.43
	\$180,453.65

Assets.

Cash	\$13,018.61
Cost of property	183,032.17
Accounts receivable	2,014.51
	\$197,065.31

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

December 31st, 1906.	
To Charges	\$771.20
" Repairs	1,05

LAST YEAR'S OPERATIONS

LAST YEAR'S OPERATIONS

Rev. Mr. Hickling—May I ask how many cases have come within the scope of the guarantee fund, and also what was the balance at the beginning of the year as compared with the balance of \$208.86 at the end of the year?

The Chairman—The balance carried over from 1935 was \$988.03. There were five cases dealt with under the guarantee scheme.

Rev. Mr. Hickling, in supporting the adoption of the report, remarked that the attendance of the public was never very large at annual meetings of this kind, unless there was likely to be a row. When matters were going along smoothly, and the general public believed the

**SHOOTING AFFAIR IN THE
SETTLEMENT.**

DETECTIVE'S SECOND KILLED.

SEVEN steamers are now being built at the
Su Bishi Yard at Nagasaki and the Kawa-
no Dockyard at Kobe, with a bounty granted
according to the shipbuilding Encouragement
law. The tonnage of these steamers aggregat-
ing 54,000 tons, which is to be fitted with
oil engines, for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, is
large number.

PRIZE-GIVING DAY

west classes, was an examination in ten written subjects, resulting as follows:—Chau wan Lam stands Dux of the College with 85 per cent. (Applause). In the V Form

o boys tied for first place with 81 per cent., viz.: Fung Man Sui and Wan Yik

Our new building, so long talked of and desired, has not yet arisen, except on paper. I have plans prepared, and approved by the Building Authority, to hold some money in for this purpose and to be backed by an interested and sympathetic body of Chinese. The Chinese government provides an earnest of more substantial assistance.

After that had been accomplished, the Chairman continued his remarks. He stated that the College had demonstrated the work the College had done in Hongkong in furthering education in the Far East. Although he was a member of the governing body of the College he congratulated the masters on their excellent showing after four years as a collegiate institution. The work showed the determination both the masters and students had adopted for the College. The world was interested in the advance and progress in the Far East, and he hoped in the years rolled by, the College would become more important in advancing Western education of the Chinese in Hongkong. He did wish to praise the Western education, but for the advance and progress of an Asiatic education it was necessary that they should follow the path of "If they wish to go on, they must first learn to walk." "Western learning," he said, "is the first step. The Chinese have to get out, as an example: The Chinese have to get out, and secure their own advancement."

Chan Ying Wing and Li Cho Chi, 3 Fung Man Sui, 1 Lalin: 1 Fung Man Sui and Ts'o See Hon, 3 Chan Ping. Book-keeping: 1 Chan Ping, 2 Fung Man Sui, 3 Ts'o See Hon and

Wan Yik Shing. Drawing: 1. Wei Wing Hon, 2. Chau Kwan Yuen, 3. Wan Yik Shing.

ong Lam Hang.
Form II.;—Dux of Form—Lam Tung.
Scripture knowledge—(A Div.) 1. Lo Po Shue.
Yu Kam Fat, 3. Chau Po Hing. (B Div.);—
Lam Tung, 1. uk Lu Cheung, 3. Cheung Wing
Po. Reading, writing and dictation—1. Wong
Po Kei and Taam Tung Kwan, 3. Chan Ming
bung. Grammar and composition—1. Lam
bung, 3. Chau Po Poh, 3. Luk Lu Cheung.
Geography and history—1. Lam Tung, 2. Luk
Cheung, 3. Wong Po Kei. History—Chau
Cheung, Arithmetic—1. Ng Pak Hing, 3. Chan
Chau Po Poh, 3. Wong Po Kei. Letter-
writing—Lam Tung and Lo Po Shue.
—Ming Cheung (Chinese language and
dictation)—1. Chau Po Poh (11), 2. Cheung Wing
Po (11), 3. Chan Po Poh (11).

AFTER THE SQUALL

remarks of what I saw after the squall of yesterday. Whilst walking along the Prava West

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO GALLANTRY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

constables, one named Farr, and the other name I could not ascertain, for saving the life of the

EYE-WITNESS.
P.S.—The 3 Chinese were under the sampan
for over an hour.
Hongkong, 20th January.

RAUB CRUSHING.

**CHINESE MILITARY
MANOEUVRES.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Foochow, 24th January,

The military manoeuvres commenced this forenoon by the Southern Army landing at Lim Poo, and the defenders of Northern Army marching out of the city to take up a position at Ha Yu. Each force consisted of about 300 men.

ery of four 4-pounder mountain guns, Krupps
of 1884. I was in a position near this battery

and noted that the gunnery drill was excellent and although the gunners have only had one year's training, all seemed to take an interest in their work, and in the case of a misfire there seemed no hesitation as to what was the right thing to do.

about an hour, when the attacking force withdrew,

Taken all round this, the first field day of the Fukiens forces, has been carried out admirably. All orders were issued in writing; the discipline was excellent, the equipment perfect, and in fact an object lesson was afforded of what can be done with the raw material of a couple of years, under three competent instructors.

The action will be resumed to-morrow morn-

**DEATH ON THE "PRINZ
HEINRICH."**

The death occurred somewhat suddenly on
the 16th instant at Yokohama on board the
R.I. steamer R.I.

The funeral of **Prinze Heinrich**, of **Karl Franz** and **Prinze Heyner**, first-class steward on the ship, who died because he was unable to swim, took place at the end of the same very sad day, the day being the day of the **gambic**. **Heyner**, who was thirty years of age, leaves a widow and a small family to mourn his loss. He was a steady man, and was well-liked by the whole of the ship's company.

The funeral took place in the afternoon at the **German Naval Hospital**, reports the **Prinze Heyner**, and was attended by **Captain Grosch**, the **commander**, and many of the **officers** from the **Prinze Heyner**. **Prinze Heyner**, Messrs. **H. Adams** & **Co.**, being present, acted as **pall-bearers**. The **coffin**, preceded by the band of the **Prinze Heyner**, proceeded to the new cemetery at **Night**. The **last** and **rites** were performed by

DIOCESEAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The successful pupils in the Diocesan School and Orphanage who have worked so hard during the past year received their reward to-day when the annual presentation of prizes was made. H. E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, presided. The ceremony was held in the large hall which was very tastefully decorated with bunting, and there was scarcely a seat available when the headmaster, Mr. Piercy, opened the proceedings. Before reading his report, Mr. Piercy congratulated the Governor on being restored to health again.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Turning to his report, Mr. Piercy said:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen!—Before beginning the report I would place on record the great loss this school, in common with the rest of this Colony, has suffered in the death of our late revered Bishop. He not only subscribed liberally to the funds, but took a keen interest in the management of the school and was at all times ready to give us the benefit of his great experience in educational matters. The enrolment during the year was 314, the average attendance was 212, against 195 last year, and an increasing number of boys did not miss an attendance on the 235 school days. In April 5 boys entered the public competition for medals and prizes offered by the Bellios Trustees; 3 carried off the first three prizes and bracketed with boys from another school for the fourth prize. At the Oxford Local Examination held in July, 3 boys passed the preliminary, 4 the junior and 5 the senior. This is the first occasion on which we have had more than 3 successful in the senior. During the autumn the Government lent us the excellent lantern and splendid slides prepared under the auspices of the League of the Empire in England for use in the Colonies, and Mr. Brawn ably delivered a series of 13 geographical lectures to very appreciative audiences from the Diocesan Girls' School, Fairlie Girls' School and our own upper classes. He wrote in his report: "The pupils' interest in the home-land has been aroused and their knowledge of it considerably increased. These I take to be the objects of the lantern lectures. My satisfaction is based on the letters I have received and the eagerness with which the children looked forward to the lectures." In December the new Bellios Trustees offered \$10 as a prize to the boy who wrote the best answers to questions set by the Inspector of Schools on the subject matter of the lectures: this was awarded to M. Leitao.

On 2nd December 17 boys sat for the advanced hygiene examination and a team, in accordance with H.E. the Governor's arrangements entered for the elementary hygiene shield; we have not yet had the results. Six senior boys entered for Pittman's short-hand and grade exam; the results will be known later. The Inspector of Schools visited us on the 7th December, inspected the lower classes and examined the higher by written papers; his report is appended. There have been some changes in the staff during the year. Our senior assistant master, Mr. Sykes, went home 7 months' furlough after 7½ years' excellent work; he is due to return shortly. Mrs. Arnold was granted 3 months' leave on urgent private affairs from 1st October: we were fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Drummond, who has had considerable experience in teaching and has done good work. An additional vacancy in the teacher was engaged in March; the Anglo-Chinese assistant died after a short illness and Mr. Li Pat took his place. Last season the school team won the Championship of the Hongkong Schools' Football League (applause), and the shield found its first resting place with us. In this competition 23 points were gained out of a possible 24, and only one goal was scored against us. The Football League having drawn away the attention of other schools from cricket, we went further afield for opponents and so had some pleasant and sometimes successful games with the second eleven of the Civil Service, Police and Craigengower. Mr. Brawn has taken an active interest in sport and our successes are largely due to his fostering care and training. The bathing season was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the September Typhoon, so our annual aquatic sports did not take place. The boarding accommodation of the school has been fully occupied all the year; the health of the boys has been good, excepting the last few weeks, when colds and sore throats have been too common. Our medical staff of the Civil Hospital for their kind attention in cases of accident and sickness, and to the following gentlemen for providing prizes:—Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Messrs. L. Arnold, F. B. I. Bowley, Fung Wachen, J. Gubbing, Ho Fook, Ho Tung, A. Rumjahn, Sin Tak-fan, F. Southey, Wong Pochuen. (Applause.)

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS' REPORT.

The report of Mr. E. A. Irving, Inspector of Schools, regarding this school, is as follows:—Staff:—Headmaster, G. Piercy, 2 assistant European masters and mistresses, and 2 Chinese masters. Discipline and Organization:—The discipline continues to be all that could be desired. The plan of separating the Chinese from the English speaking boys in parallel divisions of the lower classes appears to be working well. The master of the lower Chinese division is inexperienced and requires some advice upon the method of teaching. I am strongly of opinion that some boys in the higher standards have been promoted too quickly, especially in Standard V. Sanitation:—Very satisfactory. Floor Space:—Sufficient for 470 pupils. Apparatus:—Very satisfactory. English:—Colloquial:—The method of teaching colloquial on the Chinese side of the lower school has improved. Reading:—Good. Writing:—I have again to draw attention, and more emphatically, to the weakness in English composition, especially in the highest standard. It is below the mark and requires serious attention. Thirteen boys showed up essays at the last examination of whom one, J. R. Collins, did very well. His essay was the result of ordered thinking and not merely a series of vague sentences committed to paper in the order in which they happened to simmer out of the author's brain; it was well-written, grammatical, correctly spelled, and neat. None of the other pupils did really well and nearly half the class were very weak, their work being untidy, illogical and full of gross grammatical blunders. The composition in Standard V has considerably improved, and is on the whole very satisfactory. It would be better if shorter compositions were shown up by three-quarters of a page in each of Standards V and VI. Composition paid to correctness of grammar. Grammar:—The work is fairly good. Analysis and parsing are rather weak, and a number of mistakes are made in "Parts of Speech." Geography:—Good on the whole. I retain my opinion that "Asia and Africa with fuller particulars of China" is too much for a year's work in Standard V. History:—The papers were not so good as those of the whole better than last year. Standard V did fairly well, and a few boys very well. Standard

VI did well, and the work of Standard VII may be considered to be very good. Mathematics:—Arithmetic: Good. Geometry: The differences in the attainments of the pupils in Standard V in geometry, as in most other subjects, is remarkable. Figures should be neatly drawn and lettered with capitals. The propositions should not be written out like a piece of composition, but after the style adopted in modern text books. Standard VI and VII are good. Riders are well done. Drawing: The problem set seems to have been too hard for Standard VI. The work in Standard VII is good on the whole and fairly neatly worked. Solutions should be worked in ink, not pencil. All the working should be shown; no erasures should be made. Algebra: Standard VII with the exception of 3 boys have done very well indeed. Standard VI were also good, but there is a great difference between the work of the 2 Standards. Bookkeeping:—A long and difficult paper was excellently done by Standard VII, in a way much above the average as regards accuracy, neatness and grasp of the subject. Standard VI also did well. Short-hand is still in the theoretical stage. I think that no boy can yet write as fast as he can with long hand. The subject has been taught for 3 years. Latin:—The subject was started in the year under review. I have below outlined experience in the management of the school and was at all times ready to give us the benefit of his great experience in educational matters. The enrolment during the year was 314, the average attendance was 212, against 195 last year, and an increasing number of boys did not miss an attendance on the 235 school days. In April 5 boys entered the public competition for medals and prizes offered by the Bellios Trustees; 3 carried off the first three prizes and bracketed with boys from another school for the fourth prize. At the Oxford Local Examination held in July, 3 boys passed the preliminary, 4 the junior and 5 the senior. This is the first occasion on which we have had more than 3 successful in the senior. During the autumn the Government lent us the excellent lantern and splendid slides prepared under the auspices of the League of the Empire in England for use in the Colonies, and Mr. Brawn ably delivered a series of 13 geographical lectures to very appreciative audiences from the Diocesan Girls' School, Fairlie Girls' School and our own upper classes. He wrote in his report: "The pupils' interest in the home-land has been aroused and their knowledge of it considerably increased. These I take to be the objects of the lantern lectures. My satisfaction is based on the letters I have received and the eagerness with which the children looked forward to the lectures." In December the new Bellios Trustees offered \$10 as a prize to the boy who wrote the best answers to questions set by the Inspector of Schools on the subject matter of the lectures: this was awarded to M. Leitao.

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not to be put into a higher class until he was well up in the lower class subjects. The second was English composition—a subject of great importance. There was one criticism the speaker had about the school and that was on the subject of Latin. He doubted whether Latin was of any use, for according to H.E. hardly a school in the Colony turned out classical scholars. Concluding, he congratulated the masters on their last year's work, and wished the boys a pleasant holiday.

Rev. Johnson thanked the Governor for being present to-day, after which the National Anthem was sung, and cheers for "The King," "The Governor," "The Headmaster," "Ladies and Visitors" brought the proceedings to a close.

HONOURS AND PRIZE LIST, 1906.

Oxford University Local Examination:—Senior: J. Collins, H. Anderson, W. Druce, F. Siemsen, W. Thom. Junior: F. Brandt, R. J. Hastings, S. Jex, P. Whitfield. Preliminary: Chiu Yan-tai, Lai Shiu-on, W. Sin.

Bellios Medal and Prize Examination:—1st, J. Collins, silver medal and \$30; 2nd, R. Druce \$20; 3rd, R. J. Hastings \$15; 4th, P. Whitfield \$10.

Bellios Prize for Visual Instructions:—M. Leitao \$10.

Ho Kom-tung Scholarship:—R. J. Hastings, Class Prizes:—VII Standard: (1) R. J. Hastings, silver watch; (2) P. Whitfield, Macaulay's History of England.

VI Standard: (1) Chau Chu-yan, "The Universe."

V Standard: (1) F. Leitao, "Boys' Own Annual"; (2) F. Ablog, "Highway Pirates"; (3) P. Whitfield, "River Adventures"; (4) A. Smith, "Sports and Pastimes."

IV Standard: (1) Chiu Yan-tai, "Life of Nelson"; (2) Leung Kwai, "A Lion of the North."

III Standard: (1) T. Rowan, "Pioneer Stories"; (2) J. Sin, "Deeds that won the Empire."

II Standard: (1) Wong Tao-ye, "Norwegian Pictures"; (2) Tam Sz-yai, "Clive in India."

I Standard: (1) P. Abesser, "Chatterbox"; (2) J. Kelly, "City of the Future"; (3) M. Leitao, "Conquest of Peru"; (4) Mak Shiu-ming, "With Columbus."

IA Standard: (1) H. Fumjahn, "Bravely Won"; (2) Lee Hong-cheung, "Crown of Success."

IB Standard: (1) Peter Wong, "Polar Exploration"; (2) Cheung U-pui, "Two Barchester Boys."

Special Prizes:—VII Standard: Scripture, C. F. Frewie, "Shakespeare, P. Whitfield, "Tennyson"; Mathematics, H. Anderson, "Island Pictures"; Short-hand and Bookkeeping, H. Anderson, "Writing-class"; Latin, J. C. Frewie, "Macaulay's Essays."

VI Standard: Scripture, Chiu Yan-tai, "Modern Mechanism"; Mathematics and Chinese Translation, Chau Chu-yan, fountain pen.

V Standard: Scripture, M. Leitao, fountain pen. Mathematics and Latin, A. Strangman, "Lamb's Tales"; Chinese Translation, Cheung Yek-yan, "History of China."

IV Standard: Scripture, Chiu Yan-tai, "Pilgrim's Progress"; Scripture, H. A. Parker, "Ival Dainty"; Algebra, J. Whitfield, "George Stephenson."

III Standard: Scripture, F. Brewster, "Bible Stories"; Mathematics, Wong Tsai, "Nuttall's Dictionary."

II Standard: Map and Brush Drawing, P. A. Maasberg, writing-case, Chinese, Mok Hing-chu, "John Halifax, gentleman."

I Standard: Scripture, (a) J. Mackenzie, "Modern Engineering"; (b) Mok Hing-cheung, "Self-Help"; Chinese, Leung Chiu-ching, "Discoveries and Explorations."

IA Standard: Scripture, (a) Wong K. kwon, "Modern New Testament"; (b) J. Wong, "Sunday"; Chinese, Kwok Man-pan, "Fights for the Flag."

Music, G. Brockett. Athletics, W. R. Wong, cricket-bat.

A BAD TEMPERED LUKONG.

BROKE A COOLIE'S FINGER.

3th inst.

The Indian and Chinese policemen stationed at the 7 Police Station at West Point are making a name for themselves. Yesterday, an Indian constable was convicted, which includes dismissal from the force, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 for striking a Chinaman on the face with his stick because the latter objected to being tickled.

This morning a lukong, No. 227, came into the light of justice. He also was charged with assault. On the afternoon of the 28th instant, a coolie, employed in firewood shop, while carrying a load of wood on his shoulder made an attempt to cross in front of an approaching car in Le's Vaux Road.

West. He just cleared the car in time, but ran into the lukong, who was standing on the opposite side. Without saying a word the "limb of the law" punched the coolie who naturally objected to such harsh treatment and told the lukong so. Whereupon the "Government officer" drew his truncheon and struck the man on the back. He was about to follow it up with a crack on the head when the coolie put up his hand to ward off the blow and was struck on the hand, sustaining a broken finger. He had to be taken to hospital for repairs.

The lukong's story was not believed and he was fined \$10. He was also discharged from the force.

SHOOTING IRON IN SOAP BOX.

HIS FRIEND'S TRICK.

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Li Hing, a merchant, with plenty of the American twang about him, who arrived in Hongkong yesterday from America, on board the liner *Wagon*, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, at the Police Court, on a charge of being in possession of a revolver and two rounds of ammunition without a permit from the police. Inspector Warnock prosecuted. The shooting iron, a .32 calibre, was found in a soap box, part of Li Hing's luggage, when he was being searched for opium on landing here. He was very much surprised when the revolver was found, and picking it up by the business end, said that a friend in America, who wanted him to take the weapon to China, placed it there. He told the same story to the Court.

His Worship—Where do you come from? Defendant—(With a loud drawl)—The United States.

His Worship—I know that, but— Defendant—I come from Oakland. I was born there.

His Worship—Is this your first visit to China? Defendant—The first.

His Worship—Well, what about the revolver? Defendant—That pistol was placed in that box (pointing to a cardboard box) by a friend of mine. I believe he wanted me to take it to his family at Holop.

His Worship did not think defendant carried the revolver for unlawful purposes and consequently did not impose a fine, but ordered the property seized to be confiscated.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Foochow, 31st January.

During the night the Northern Army (defence) retired from the position occupied at "Cane firing" the previous afternoon, the infantry taking up a position under cover of big trees and the creek round our race course, and placed their battery of four mountain guns on "One Tree Hill" in the west of the Foreign settlement. The Southern Army (invaders) pushed forward and occupied the position formerly held by the Northern Army, and got their battery of mountain guns in a position opposite the race course on a hill at an elevation of about 300 feet. Operations commenced about 7.45 a.m. by the Southerners moving out from the cover of straw stacks and farm buildings into the plain, and opening a rifle fire on four companies of Northerners who returned the fire briskly, from their shelter of paddy field ridges. To my inexperienced eye it appeared to me that this fusillade was kept up long enough to entirely annihilate these four companies, which should have retired to better cover. At 10 o'clock, the Southerners' mountain guns opened fire and at the same time a force made a movement along the foot of the hills, well sheltered by trees and mounds, to four mountain batteries, which was replying to the southern fire. "Cane firing" sounded about 11.30 a.m. and the troops were given one and a half hour's rest, and eat their rations which came carried. During the operations, General Sun and his staff, well mounted on ponies, moved all over the plain, watching each movement. In the afternoon the Southern Army returned to their camp at Limpo. The Northern Army forming up at the race course and returned to their barracks in the City, to prepare for the defence of the City on the 29th.

29th January.

The Southern Army crossed the river this morning and landed on the north bank, preparatory to an attack on Foochow City, but however, did not come off and the day was occupied skirmishing outside the walls.

28th January.

A grand review of troops under the command of General Sun, in the presence of His Excellency the Tartar-General and Acting Viceroy of the Min-Chi, the High Provincial Authorities, the Foreign Consuls, representatives of the British and German navies, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen—was held this morning on the "Tartar-General" ground, outside the East Gate of the City. There were 3 regiments, divided into 24 companies of about 100 men each, and usual officer. The battery of light mountain guns, drawn by ponies and accompanied by pack ponies carrying ammunition and gear. The General and his staff, in blue and gold uniforms, presented a brilliant appearance. No word of praise can be too much for the officers who so ably handled the men, or the men for the precision with which they carried out the various movements.

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THE MORPHIA CASE.

WAIT OF "CERTIORARI."

At the Supreme Court, this morning, before a Full Bench, composed of their Honours the Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in Appellate Jurisdiction, Sir Henry Baskley, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Scott, Master of Messrs. Ewins and Hanton, moved for an order nisi on Mr. F. A. Hazeland to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue on that Magistrate to remove into this Court the order by which, on the 4th August, 1906, four cases of morphia, the property of William Hoffmann, of Shanghai, were forfeited and handed over to the Opium Farmer, Amadavit by Mr. Hoffmann supporting the motion was filed, in which he prayed that the said order of the Magistrate made on the 4th August, might be quashed on the ground that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction, as the morphia of morphia was not "opium" within the meaning of the Ordinance.

The order was granted.

DEATH OF MR. FRANK J. MAITLAND.

The *Shanghai Times*, of 28th ult., devotes three columns to an obituary notice of the late Mr. F. Maitland, from which the following extracts:—As described in our Sunday issue, *Sport and Gossip*, yesterday, the whole community was shocked and grieved on Saturday to learn that Mr. Francis John Maitland, the esteemed "tailor" of the firm of Maitland & Co., Ltd., had died that morning at the General Hospital after an operation performed on Friday. No kinder or better man ever came to the Far East, and none has ever been more sincerely mourned by wide circles of friends than he will be. To the staff of the paper, although he was managing director of the limited company which owns it and *Sport and Gossip*, he stood more in the relation of a kind and generous friend than in that of an employer, and our sense of loss is consequently all the greater.

As mentioned in *Sport and Gossip* yesterday, Mr. Maitland was a Scotchman of just a little over 50 years of age. He came to the East in 1870 or 1871 to join the firm which had been founded by the late Mr. Cornelius Thorne and his brother Dr. Thorne, and which, under the name "Yuenfong," by which it is still known to-day, had already established a considerable reputation far and wide in China.

Subsequently Mr. Maitland's cousin, Mr. J. A. Maitland, succeeded, to the managerial chair, to be followed in turn by the late Mr. J. G. Purdon, on whose retirement in the early nineties Mr. Frank J. Maitland, whose loss we are now deploring, became manager, and so has continued, with some short intervals at home, ever since.

After Mr. O'Dowd's death Mr. Maitland acquired possession of *The Shanghai Times*, which, with *Sport and Gossip*, has since passed into the hands of a limited liability company, of which Mr. Maitland has been one of the directors. Easy-going and confident, his newspaper experiences were not always pleasant or advantageous to him from a worldly point of view, nor was he always fortunate in the selection of those whom he associated with him from time to time in these enterprises.

There can be little doubt, indeed, that the most serious attendant upon the conduct of these businesses was a long way towards undermining his health, and that, added to the accident already mentioned, the injury which he inflicted on his constitution was too much for him to bear up against when real illness overtook him. He had been in hospital for a few days some weeks ago, but got so much better that he came out and resumed business.

Monday last was the last day he was in town, for on Tuesday he was indisposed again and having too ill to come in from his well-known bureau, "The Great Bazaar," on Wednesday night his condition became so serious that his brother, Mr. Harry Maitland, who was looking after him, hurriedly called Dr. Tooker from St. John's College by whose advice Mr. Maitland was sent in to the General Hospital next morning. His regular medical adviser, Dr. Macleod, was in prompt attendance, and did all that was possible. Friday morning, Mr. Maitland seemed to be something better, but as the day wore on he became worse again, and by the afternoon his condition was so grave that the opinion which some of his friends held, that after consultation with other medical men, Dr. Macleod decided it was necessary to operate.

After this had been done, Mr. Maitland seemed to rally for a while, but he sank again during the night and early on Saturday morning it was seen that all hope was over. The end came soon after 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The news spread rapidly through town and everywhere it was discussed with unaffected sorrow and regret. It is not often, indeed, that the death of a resident is so universally deplored in the community, but Mr. Maitland was such a familiar figure and so immensely popular with all classes, that nine people out of ten felt his death as the loss of a personal and beloved friend, and so, one heard nothing but expressions of sorrow on every side.

Mr. Maitland was married, but his wife, a most charming lady, who is held in the warmest recollection by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, out here, has been at home for some years, and it is sad to reflect that one of the cherished plans, which Mr. Maitland had in view for the future, was an early trip home to rejoice Mrs. Maitland and bring her on to Shanghai again. He had no children, we believe, but as all Shanghai knows, he leaves a brother here, Mr. Harry Maitland, and several relatives behind him. The death of his cousin Mr. Andrew Maitland, a few months ago, still the theme of general regret.

THE FUNERALS.

Shipping.

Vessels in Port.

STAMMERS.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Amara, Br. s.s., 1,361, Matlock, 1st Feb.—	Saigon 27th Jan., Rice.—J. M. & Co.		
Andochus, Br. s.s., 4,706, G. D. Keay, 25th Jan.—	Tacoma 26th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.		
Class Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Iversen, 31st Jan.—	Holhow 30th Jan., Gen.—J. & Co.		
Chowfa, Ger. s.s., 1,055, P. Hermel, 28th Jan.—	Bangkok 18th Jan., and Swatow 17th, Rice and Wood, etc.—B. & S.		
Drufer, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 1st Feb.—	Bangkok 23rd Jan., Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Eastern, Br. s.s., 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 1st Feb.—	Sydney 10th Jan., Brisbane 12th, Newcastle 15th, Cooktown 16th, Thursday Island 18th, Port Darwin 21st, Dilly Timor 23rd, and Manila 26th, Gen.—G. L. & Co.		
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, 2nd Feb.—	14th Jan.—Vancouver (B.C.) 25th Dec., and Shanghai 11th Jan., Mails and Gen.—O. P. R. Co.		
Fukushu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,090, T. Ito, 2nd Feb.—	Anping 30th Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.		
Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, H. Lorenzen, 27th Jan.—	Sourabaya 15th Jan., Gen.—J. & Co.		
Haimun, Br. s.s., 636, A. J. Robson, 1st Feb.—	Foochow 29th Jan., Amoy 30th, and Swatow 31st, Gen.—D. L. & Co.		
Indradra, Br. s.s., 2,269, A. Enright, 1st Jan.—	Sydney 24th Dec., Coal.—S. T. & Co.		
Itaka, Ger. s.s., 2,269, A. Enright, 1st Jan.—	Saigon 26th Jan., Rice and Paddy.—S. & Co.		
Kabafuto Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,795, K. Yamashita, 28th Jan.—	Moji 23rd Jan., Gen. and Coal.—Fukusei & Co.		
Kailong, Br. s.s., 592, E. Finlayson, 15th Jan.—	Cebu and Iloilo 10th Jan., Sugar.—B. & S.		
Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,601, M. J. Curnow, 20th Jan.—	Seattle, Wash. U.S.A. 21st Jan., Flour and Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Lock Sun, Ger. s.s., 1,020, W. Taubert, 27th Jan.—	Bangkok 20th Jan., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.		
Masan Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, I. Sakurai, 30th Jan.—	Tamsui 27th Jan., Amoy 28th, and Swatow 29th, Gen.—O. S. K.		
Mercedes, Br. transport, 2,003, J. S. McGregor, 20th Jan.—	Singapore 22nd Jan., Coal.—Admiralty.		
Montague, Br. s.s., 3,053, S. Robinson, 14th Sept.—	Vancouver 20th Aug., and Shanghai 11th, Sept., Flour, Lead and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.		
Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,501, P. H. Rolfe, 30th Jan.—	Calcutta 15th Jan., via Panama and Singapore 24th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Mail MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 10th Jan.—	Manila 16th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.		
M. S. de Rosario, Am. s.s., 715, M. Lopez, 12th Jan.—	Manila 9th Jan., Ballast.—Barretto & Co.		
Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,072, W. E. Filmer, 30th Jan.—	San Francisco 28th Dec., and Manila 26th Jan., Mails and Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Poongong, Ger. s.s., 997, W. Hotelier, 1st Feb.—	Bangkok via Holhow 31st Jan., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.		
Providence, Nor. s.s., 693, H. Skarbo, 25th Jan.—	Hongay 23rd Jan., Coal.—Wallem & Co.		
Quinta, Ger. s.s., 987, Fruhm, 28th Jan.—	Bangkok 21st Jan., Rice.—S. & Co.		
Saragana, Am. s.s., 428, Viteria, 7th Sept.—	Manila 4th Sept., Ballast.—Order.		
Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,200, Zuiderhoudt, 30th Jan.—	Samarang and Singapore 23rd Jan., Sugar.—Yuen Fat Hong.		
Sulung, Br. s.s., 1,776, T. A. Mitchell, 28th Jan.—	Calcutta 10th Jan., Coal.—J. M. & Co.		
Sungking, Br. s.s., 987, G. Pennefather, 30th Jan.—	Cebu and Iloilo 26th Jan., Sugar.—B. & S.		
Tacoma, Am. s.s., 6,606, E. W. Roberts, 28th Jan.—	Tacoma via Japan Ports 15th Dec., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.		
Tatsu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,051, N. Yanagi, 24th Jan.—	Kobe 16th Jan., Matches, Coal and Gen.—Yee Hing Tai.		
Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, Somerville, 1st Feb.—	Manila 29th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.		
Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,342, Williams, 31st Jan.—	Saigon 26th Jan., Rice, Meal and Gen. Wo Fat Sang.		
Tinhow, Br. s.s., 901, T. R. Kidd, 31st Jan.—	Saigon 26th Jan., Rice.—A. K. & Co.		
Undine, Nor. s.s., 1,113, H. Thorkjornsen, 23rd Dec.—	Chefoo 17th Dec., Gen.—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.		
Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,775, N. Goda, 31st Jan.—	Moji 27th Jan., Coal.—M. B. K.		
Yama, Am. s.s., 469, H. Nelson, 16th Oct.—	Amoy 14th Oct., Ballast.—Yung Chung.		

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
M. M. Sullivan, Singapore	S. T. & Co.	Feb. 3	
Australia, Singapore	M. M.	Feb. 4	
Wakasa Maru, Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Feb. 4	
Catherine A. Car, Singapore	D. & Co., Ltd.	Feb. 5	
Capri, Singapore	S. W. & Co.	Feb. 5	
P. Sigmund, Sydney	M. & Co.	Feb. 6	
Sanchez, Singapore	G. L. & Co.	Feb. 6	
Sanchez, Colombo	M. & Co.	Feb. 7	
Illinois, Kobe	I. C. L.	Feb. 7	
Doric, Japan	D. & O. Co.	Feb. 8	
Taiwan, P. Darwin	B. & S.	Feb. 8	
Arabella, Japan	P. & A. Co.	Feb. 12	
Kamsang, Calcutta	M. & Co.	Feb. 13	
Emp. of Japan, Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Feb. 13	

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
M. M. Sullivan, Singapore	S. T. & Co.	Feb. 3	
Australia, Singapore	M. M.	Feb. 4	
Wakasa Maru, Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Feb. 4	
Catherine A. Car, Singapore	D. & Co., Ltd.	Feb. 5	
Capri, Singapore	S. W. & Co.	Feb. 5	
P. Sigmund, Sydney	M. & Co.	Feb. 6	
Sanchez, Singapore	G. L. & Co.	Feb. 6	
Sanchez, Colombo	M. & Co.	Feb. 7	
Illinois, Kobe	I. C. L.	Feb. 7	
Doric, Japan	D. & O. Co.	Feb. 8	
Taiwan, P. Darwin	B. & S.	Feb. 8	
Arabella, Japan	P. & A. Co.	Feb. 12	
Kamsang, Calcutta	M. & Co.	Feb. 13	
Emp. of Japan, Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Feb. 13	

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

ICE HOUSE ROAD, HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for dispatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe of America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. Each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements in the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office, not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

RASHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

FEBRUARY.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

11, Ice House Road, Hongkong.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADONIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	REMARKS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$10,350,000 \$25,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$1,712,472	\$1.15/- @ Ex. 2/11 = \$16.47 for first half year 1906	5 %	\$203 London 2108
National Bank of China, Limited	99,075	£7	£6	\$1,000,000	\$74,000	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 %	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Antion Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,075,000 \$200,000	\$253,638	\$20 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$200 holders
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£110,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185,559	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	Tls. 40 holders
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$331,131 \$1,153,844 \$509,379 \$80,000 \$1,233,223	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905	4 %	\$800
Wangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$300,000 \$84,978 \$1,384,978	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	10 %	\$160 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$220,488 \$2,616	\$344,098	\$6 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$95
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,220,928	\$422,078	\$25 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$275
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$264,638 \$93,562	\$5,563	\$11 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$21
Pongas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$250,000 \$144,386 \$130,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	7 %	\$50
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$250,000 \$130,000	\$5,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	6 1/2 %	\$90
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£25,999 Tls. 40,000	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$1.60	5 1/2 %	\$80
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 40,000	Tls. 23,256	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 a/c 1906	9 %	Tls. 65 holders
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	200,000	£1	£1	£4,144 \$65,000	£207,815	1 1/2 (Coupon No. 7) for 1906	3 1/2 %	Tls. 10 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$52,957 Tls. 98,000	\$218	\$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1906	1 1/2 %	\$90 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,500	Tls. 13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 40 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$410,000 \$86,119	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	10 1/2 %	\$131 buyers
Yuzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$13,588	\$1 for 1907	10 1/2 %	\$21
Yarak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	5 1/2 %	Tls. 75 holders
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£110,000 £25,011	£12,546	Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2/- for year ended 31.8.06	6 %	Tls. 11,200 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$90,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	11 %	G. \$9
Sub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	11 %	£8 1/2 holders
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	4 %	\$21
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$65,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	\$2 1/2 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.06	6 1/2 %	\$50
Whampoa and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$49,500	\$392,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 1/2 %	\$145
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$60	\$60	\$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$15
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,410 Tls. 47,005	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 107 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 5,005	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	5 1/2 %	Tls. 243 b. & c.
Do. do. do. (new)	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	none	...	Tls. 225 sales
Whampoa Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 555 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	...	Tls. 205 b. & c.
Central House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$30,000	\$3,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 %	\$20 sales
Central Stores, Limited	5,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$4,719	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Do. (new issue)	2,000	\$15	\$15	none	none	7 % on \$7 for 1905	...	\$10 buyers
Do. (founders)	123	\$15	\$15	none	none	None	...	\$900 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975 \$309,075	\$10,057	\$5 for first half-year for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$121 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 Tls. 40,000	\$56,218	Final div. of \$21 making \$7 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$108 b. & c. div.
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 % = 10 % for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 13 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$240,386 \$90,000	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2 %	\$50 holders
Lumley Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$12 holders
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$374	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,493	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Do. do. (new issue)	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 10,000	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,549	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	13 1/2 %	Tls. 74 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$180,000	\$21,660	\$2 1/2 for the year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 %	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	9 1/2 %	Tls. 60
Yan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	6 %	Tls. 135 holders
Yee Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,980	Tls. 25 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 375 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$97
Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	12/6	12/6	£814	\$866	1 1/2 per share for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$27 holders
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$9,000	\$1,097	\$5 for 1905	10 %	\$50
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	17 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$115,000	\$1,210	60 cents for year ended 31.2.06	6 1/2 %	\$10
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$115,000	\$1,210	80 cents for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$10
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$50,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 %	\$14
Hill & Holtz, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$410,000 \$500,000	\$2,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for 1-year ended 30.6.06	10 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$180,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 %	\$21 holders
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,568	\$1.00 @ 50 cents for 10 months ending 31.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$16
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$2,790	Int. div. of \$2 for 10 months ending 31.10.05	10 1/2 %	\$21
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$80,000	\$3,776	Int. div. of \$4 for 1-year ended 30.6.06	7 1/2 %	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$5,814	\$1 for 1905 on 5 shares	8 1/2 %	\$21
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Staatse Spoorwegen	15,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	14 1/2 %	\$7
Philippine Company, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	none	Dr. P. 34,324	\$0.50 a/c 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (new)	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 15,500	Tls. 11,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,753	Tls. 6 for 1904	14 1/2 %	Tls. 47 holders
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 37,000 Tls. 22,800 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 7,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	11 1/2 %	Tls. 100 holders
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 1,452	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	5 %	Tls. 100 holders
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,725	£20	£20	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1906	...	Tls. 31
North China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$41,934	None	...	\$20 sales
Team Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$214	30 cts. (old) & 15 cts. (new), for year ended 31.3.06	3 1/2 %	\$5
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 151,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
United Asiatic Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$753	70 cents for year ended 31.3.1906	6 1/2 %	\$10
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Interim of 40 cents for account 1906	8 1/2 %	\$12 holders
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	95,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 1/2 %	\$71 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 1/2 %	\$71 buyers
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—								
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	80,000	£25	£25	£25,000	£25,000	£25	February 15th	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50	25th	
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	20,000	Tls. 40	Tls. 40	Tls. 40,000	Tls. 40,000	Tls. 40		
Lau Kung Mow Cotton Co.	8,000	Tls. 800	Tls. 800	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 800		